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## THE ARMY.

ULTYSES S. GRANT,  
President and Commander-in-Chief.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
G. O. No. 58, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1875.

Whenever canteens become unserviceable from the wearing of the covers, the breaking of straps or loss of corks, they will not be presented to the Inspector for condemnation, but will be repaired by the troops. Timely requisitions should be made upon the Ordnance Department for extra covers, corks, and straps, etc.

*Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1875.*

Company K, Third Artillery, from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., to Fort Wood, N. Y. H.  
Company L, Third Artillery, from Fort Wood, N. Y. H., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending May 11, 1875.

Tuesday, April 27.

[Accidentally omitted from the regular order].

Leave of absence for six months is granted Captain A. MacArthur, Jr., Thirtieth Infantry (New Orleans, Louisiana).

First Lieutenant A. H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, for temporary duty.

First Lieutenant Allyn Capron, First Artillery, is relieved from duty under the orders of the Chief Signal Officer, and will join his regiment.

Superintendent Thomas A. Fitzpatrick (recently appointed) will proceed to Santa Fé, N. M., and report in person to the Chief Quartermaster District of New Mexico for assignment to duty at the National Cemetery at Santa Fé.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following named officers are relieved from their present duties and transferred as follows, and they will report in person to the Commanding Generals of the Departments to which they are respectively transferred for assignment to duty: Surgeon James F. Weeds, from the Department of the Dakota to the Department of the South; Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, from the Department of the South to the Department of Dakota.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following named officers of the Medical Department will proceed to Louisville, Ky., to attend the annual meeting of the "American Medical Association," to convene in that city the 5th proximo. On adjournment of the Association they will return to their proper stations: Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeons J. J. Woodward, J. S. Billings.

Wednesday, May 5.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: First Lieutenant A. H. Payson is relieved from duty in Boston, Mass., and will report in person without delay to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers. First Lieutenant Eric Berglund is relieved from duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person to First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Washington, for duty upon explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian. First Lieutenant P. M. Price is relieved from duty under the orders of Lieutenant Wheeler, and will report in person to Major C. B. Comstock, Detroit, Mich., for duty upon the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes. First Lieutenant Edward Maguire is relieved from duty upon the survey of the lakes, and will report in person to Major W. P. Craighill, Baltimore, Md., for duty under his orders.

The resignation of Captain Edwin B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commissions as First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry (only), has been accepted by the President to take effect April 28, 1875.

Captain F. F. Whitehead, Commissary of Subsistence, will report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence, in Washington, to await assignment to a station.

So much of S. O. No. 34, April 9, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, as details Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Gulf, is confirmed.

*Transportation to Soldiers' Home.*—For Charles Miller, late private, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, from Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

Thursday, May 6.

First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, Adjutant, Fifteenth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty in conducting recruits to the Military Division of the Mis-

souri, on the completion of which he will join his company.

*Discharged.*—Privates George E. Fischer, G, Third Artillery, now with his command; John Lough, G, Eighth Cavalry, now with his command.

Friday, May 7.

Sergeant Lawrence Ritzheimer, and one private, of Company K, Second Infantry, having performed the duties assigned them in S. O. No. 25, May 8, 1875, from Headquarters, Post of Mobile, Alabama, will return to that station, with permission to delay five days en route.

*Discharge revoked.*—Private Henry G. Maroni, H, Second Artillery.

*Discharged.*—Privates Henry G. Marvin, H, Second Artillery, who enlisted April 11, 1866, deserted, April 30, 1867 (without character, to date April 30, 1867); Edward J. McDonald, C, Twentieth Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, Minn.

*Transferred.*—Private Albert L. Beardsley, B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to G, Thirteenth Infantry.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause sixteen recruits at Omaha Barracks, Neb., to be assigned to the Fourth Infantry, at Fort Laramie, W. T., as follows: Six to Company D, ten to Company E.

The following named men now in confinement at Baton Rouge Barracks, La., undergoing sentence of General Court-martial, will be transferred under proper guard, to the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the execution of the remainder of the sentences in their respective cases: William M. Ward, William Kucher, Amasa D. Johnston, William Szymanski, Oscar Purcell, Patrick Conlan, William H. Croughwell, William White, Louis Fox, Henry S. Selden, John H. Jones, James Smith, William Miller, Gilbert Washburn, Michael Vesey, John McGill, Frank Burke, Henry Martin, Michael Gain, and George Simmons.

Saturday, May 8.

Commissary Sergeant William Roberts, U. S. Army, now in Washington, will report in person without delay to the commanding officer Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for assignment to duty.

The following named military prisoner, now confined in the Kentucky Penitentiary, will be transferred to the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo., which is designated as the place for the execution of the remainder of his sentence to confinement, viz.: William R. Shelton, late private, E, Thirty-third Infantry.

The following named officers are detailed for duty under First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, upon explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian, and will report in person as early as the 20th instant, if practicable, to the officer in command of the Colorado division of the expedition, at Pueblo, Colorado: First Lieutenants William L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry; Charles C. Morrison, Sixth Cavalry.

The Commanding General Department of the Missouri will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hospital Steward Patrick O'Neill, U. S. Army, now serving in his command.

Monday, May 10.

Sergeant Alexander Albrecht, Company A, Second Cavalry, and Private John McCready, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, having performed the duties assigned them in Special Orders No. 44, May 3, 1875, from Headquarters, Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming Territory, will return to that station. Sergeant Albrecht has permission to delay thirty days and Private McCready fifteen days en route. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Leave of absence for eight months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted First Lieutenant James H. Spencer, Fourth Infantry (Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory).

The resignation of A. S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 1, 1875.

The following named officers will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty: First Lieutenant James A. Buchanan, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant James Allen, Third Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Charles R. Tyler, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, will relieve Captain H. C. Cook, Second Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, of the charge of the National Cemeteries at Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee. Captain Cook will transfer to Lieutenant Tyler all the property, funds and records in his possession pertaining to the cemeteries named.

Tuesday, May 11.

A Board of Engineers, to consist of—Colonel J. N. Macomb, Majors F. U. Farquhar, C. R. Suter, is appointed to meet at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon the plan and specifications for the construction of a pile and pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the City of Dubuque, Iowa, submitted by John P. Quigley, Esq., and others, in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, from this office. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Par. 4, S. O. No. 53, April 6, 1875, from this office, relating to Captain A. S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, is revoked.

*Sentence Mitigated.*—In the case of Martin Atchison, late private, Battery F, Fifth Artillery, to 18 months confinement from June 10.

### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O., No. 24, Washington, April 9, 1875.—Before a General Court Martial which convened at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, February 18, 1875, pursuant to Special Orders No. 25, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 10, 1875, and of which Captain C. Rodney Layton, Sixteenth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried: First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry. Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Charge II.—"Wrongfully disposing of money of the United States furnished and intended for the military service thereof." The specifications allege improper employment of extra-duty men at an increased compensation. The court found the accused guilty of Charge I. and not guilty of Charge II. And the court does therefore sentence him, First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry "To be reprimanded. The court is thus lenient, believing that the accused, in the matters of which he has been found guilty, intended no wrong-doing, and that the agreement to employ an extra-duty man at an increased compensation was entered into with the sanction and concurrence of the Post Commander and Surgeon of the post, to whom, with the accused, the construction of the hospital building was intrusted (both of them officers of long experience in the service), with a desire to promote the public interests." The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry, are approved. All the members composing the court unite in a recommendation for the remission of the sentence, "in view of the faithful and efficient manner in which Lieutenant Marcotte has heretofore performed his duty, as shown in the evidence; and for the reasons set forth by the court as governing it in its sentence in the case." As the accused is found guilty of employing an enlisted man on extra duty at a rate of compensation in excess of the legal allowance for such duty, and of allowing furniture to be made for his own use with Government tools and labor, his sentence is regarded as a very mild one. An officer has no liberty of choice in matters where his duties are prescribed by law, nor has he any liberty of appropriation to his own use of property owned by, or of labor paid for by, the Government. Lieutenant Marcotte will be forthwith relieved from duty at Newport Barracks and will join his company.

G. C. M. O. No. 26., Washington, April 15, 1875.—In the case of Recruit Thomas Clarke, Twentieth Infantry, the penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota, is designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence as relates to confinement, where the prisoner will be sent under suitable guard by order of the Department Commander.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following is a Memorandum of Orders, Circulars, and Instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of April, 1875, not already published in S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.: Officers of Engineers and Agents—April 8. Relative to new forms to be used in making contracts.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Majors Weitzel, Poe, Merrill, Lieutenant Mahan, Recorder—April 6. Board of Officers to assemble at Pittsburg, Pa., April 14, 1875, for the purpose of selecting the proper location for a movable dam on the Ohio River, etc.

Colonel Woodruff, Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, Majors Comstock, Wilson, Captain Adams, M. B., Recorder—April 14. Board of Officers to assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, April 21, 1875, to consider the subject of a breakwater to protect the commerce of Cleveland, Ohio.

Officers of Engineers and Agents—April 29. Change in the advertising list of the War Department.

Major Smith—April 30. To take temporary station at New Bedford, Mass.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.  
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for one month, granted Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, by S. O. No. 65, Headquarters Department of Texas, 1875, is extended two months. (S. O. No. 28, May 3.)

2. Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery. (Ibid.)

3. Companies A and E, Seventh Cavalry, are hereby relieved from duty in the Division of the South, and will proceed to Yankton, Dakota. The Lieutenant-General Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, will make arrangements for the necessary transportation. (Ibid.)

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'ts New Orleans, La.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Second Cavalry.—First Lieutenant C. Augur, A. D. C., was May 5 ordered to accompany the Command-



ing General of the Department from New Orleans, La., to Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., and Baton Rouge, La., and then return to New Orleans.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month was May 5 granted Second Lieutenant I. O. Shelby (Baton Rouge Barracks, La.)

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—Sergeant John H. Page, of Company F, was May 1 detailed on daily duty in the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability was May 6 granted Captain James T. McGinniss, Thirteenth Infantry (New Orleans, La.)

**Medical Department.**—May 3, A. A. Surgeon L. W. Crampton, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and will report to the commanding officer of the troops in New Orleans, for duty. A. A. Surgeon W. R. Mandeville, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty with the troops in New Orleans and will report to Captain F. W. Benteen, Seventh Cavalry, to accompany his command to Yankton, Dakota. After the completion of this duty A. A. Surgeon Mandeville, will return to New Orleans. A. A. Surgeon Richard Barnett, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and ordered to Couchhatta, La., relieving A. A. Surgeon Charles Pelaez, U. S. Army, as medical officer of that post, who will proceed to New Orleans and report in person to the medical director of the Department. Hospital Steward George W. Weed, U. S. Army, is assigned to duty temporarily at Jackson Barracks, La.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—Captain W. T. Gentry, having reported at Department Headquarters, was May 6 assigned to duty in the Subsistence Department, and is stationed in New Orleans.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

**Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry:** Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon F. A. Davis, U. S. Army, was April 29 relieved from duty at Fort Rice, and ordered to proceed without delay to Grand River Agency, D. T., and report to the commanding officer for duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon A. H. Mann, U. S. Army, whose contract will be annulled.

**Pay Department.**—Major William Smith, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was ordered May 3 to make payments to April 30, 1875, of the troops stationed at Standing Rock Agency, Forts Rice, Abraham Lincoln, Stevenson, and Buford, D. T.

**Fort Snelling.**—The commanding officer Fort Snelling, Minn., was May 5 ordered to cause Sergeant Sidney Powell, Signal Service, U. S. Army, to be sent under proper guard to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for ten days was May 1 granted Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer (station Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.)

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. W. Cooke, Seventh Cavalry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.), was April 30 extended five days.

**Seventh Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month was May 1 granted Second Lieutenant C. A. Booth (Fort Benton, M. T.), with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of two months.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month was May 1 granted Captain H. G. Thomas (Fort Snelling, Minn.), with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of one month, the leave to take effect May 20, 1875, provided two officers are present with his company at that date.

Telegraphic instructions were sent April 30 directing the commanding officer of Fort Pembina, to send a subaltern to Fort Seward, D. T., to relieve First Lieutenant R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry, as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Second Lieutenant J. F. Huston, Twentieth Infantry, was May 4 ordered to proceed with one enlisted man (Private H. S. Turner, unassigned Twentieth Infantry) to Glencoe, Minn., to issue relief to sufferers from the ravages of grasshoppers. On completion of this duty, Lieutenant Huston will return to St. Paul.

**Fort Totten, D. T.**—From this post a correspondent writes, May 1, 1875:

In the JOURNAL for April 10, I see published the record of the thermometer at this post, for the month of January, 1875, and you add "it is an exhibit that has not been beaten in the weather line." The record was perfectly correct, and the winter here, take it altogether, has been a "terror." February was not much improvement on the preceding month. Fort Totten is built near the shore of the Devil's Lake, and one would naturally suppose it would be warmer about here; but the ice on the Lake this winter, by actual measurement, was over seven feet thick! There is no prospect of its breaking up yet. (Some of the boys think that the Devil is absent in Brooklyn, and has let the fire go out!) The first snow was early in last November, and we have had winter (with very little intermission,) ever since. What makes it so much worse, is the high winds which usually prevail here. On the night of April 28, there was a deep snow, and the next day the weather was windy and cold—20 deg. below the freezing point. You may form some idea of the weather here from the following extract from the General Order issued by the commanding officer on the 29th ult.: "Must be inspection of this command will take place at 9 A. M. to-morrow (30th inst.) in overcoats, and on account of snow and severe weather, inside the quarters." How is that for spring? It would not cause much growling, either among officers or men, to receive an order to leave this territory; and as our regiment has been in this department now for six years, it would only seem fair for us to be transferred to a warmer climate. We have strong hopes that we may be able to commence our company garden by June 1, so as to have something in a growing condition by the time the grasshoppers arrive in August. (They reaped the most of our crops last year.) Since the cavalry left here, two weeks ago, for the Black Hills, our garrison has been very small, there being not over sixty men in the two companies of infantry left here, and duty consequently is very heavy. The health of the garrison is good, and we have here at present, what is not often seen at a military post, a "guard-house to let."

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

**Brigadier-General John Pope:** Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

**Medical Department.**—Assistant Surgeon W. S. Tremaine, U. S. Army, was April 30 ordered to return to Fort Hays, Kas., and resume his duties as Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial at that post.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Finley, U. S. Army, having reported, in person, was May 5 ordered to proceed, without delay, to the Cantonment on the North Fork of Red River, Texas, reporting, upon arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and to relieve Assistant Surgeon A. A. DeLofre, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Larned, Kas., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

**Pay Department.**—Major A. S. Towar, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was April 30 assigned to duty at Santa Fe, N. M., for the payment of troops in that District, making payments en route to Santa Fe, to the troops stationed at the following posts, viz.: Forts Riley, Hays, Wallace, Lyon, to include April 30, 1875. He will also proceed to pay the troops stationed at the following points to the 30th of April, 1875, viz.: Forts Craig, Tulerosa, McRae, Bayard, Selden, Stanton, and Wingate, and Ojo Caliente, N. M. Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, U. S. Army, will pay the troops stationed at Chicago, Ill., and, on completion of this payment, proceed to Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at that point to the 30th of April, 1875, making his first payment as soon as practicable.

Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was April 29 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Santa Fe, N. M., and, on completion of this payment, proceed to Forts Union, N. M., and Garland, C. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30, 1875, making his first payment as soon as practicable.

Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster, U. S. Army, having reported at Department Headquarters, was May 3 assigned to duty at St. Louis, Missouri, and was May 5 ordered to pay the troops stationed at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the 30th of April, 1875.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant J. W. Martin, from Headquarters Fort Sill, I. T., to date from 28th inst., was April 29 extended fifteen days.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was April 29 granted First Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson (Fort Wingate, N. M.) This leave to take effect on the final adjournment of the General Court-martial now in session at Fort Wingate, N. M., and of which Lieutenant Stevenson is Judge-Advocate.

**Fifth Infantry.**—By authority from the Adjutant-General's Office, and on the recommendation of First Lieutenant E. Rice, in charge of U. S. Military Prison Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the following promotions were May 1 announced in the General Service Detachment, U. S. Army, on duty as guard of the prison: Privates Adam Fritz, Robert Reynolds, John Harbison, all of the General Service, U. S. Army, to be Corporals.

**Fort Riley.**—The G. C. M. convened at Fort Hays, Kas., having adjourned until May 5, 1875, will, on the reconvening of the Court, assemble at Fort Riley, Kas., instead of Fort Hays, Kas.

**Fort Selden.**—Captain George Shorkley and Captain Charles Steelhammer, Fifteenth Infantry, and First Lieutenant O. B. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry, were detailed as members of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Selden, N. M.

**Fort Leavenworth.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 10. The following officers of the Fifth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains D. H. Brotherton, Simon Snyder, J. S. Casey; First Lieutenants G. W. Baird, Quintin Campbell; Second Lieutenants George P. Borden, D. Q. Rousseau. Second Lieutenant James W. Pope, Judge-Advocate.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—A despatch from Kansas City, May 6, says: "Lieutenant Salderson (Anderson?), Sixth Cavalry, passed through this city to-day going East. He was just from Fort Hays, near which place he has been scouting for the past month for Indians. There is a band of thirty Cheyennes there and they attempted yesterday to cross the Kansas Pacific track so as to march North. The Court-martial commenced this A. M. at Fort Riley. Lieutenant Romeyn is on trial."

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

**Brigadier-General George Crook:** Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

**Pay Department.**—During the temporary absence of the Chief Paymaster of the Department, Major C. M. Terrell, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was April 17 ordered to act as Chief Paymaster.

**Department Staff.**—G. O. No. 10, Omaha, Neb., April 27, 1875, announce General Crook's assumption of the command of this Department: Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry, is announced as Aide-de-Camp, and appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, as Aide-de-Camp. Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, is assigned to special duty at Department Headquarters. With these additions the Department Staff will remain as constituted.

**Medical Department.**—Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 56, series of 1874, from Department Headquarters, in the matter of the relief of Surgeon John F. Randolph, U. S. Army, from duty with the Sioux Expedition, is hereby so amended as to omit the word "alleged." S. O. No. 38, Omaha, Neb., March 30, 1875. ("Alleged sickness in his family.")—ED. JOURNAL.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General E. O. Ord:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Target Practice.**—The following order (G. O. No. 8) was issued April 30:

Target practice will hereafter be required at the several posts

in this Department, and officers charged therewith will be governed by the following instructions:

I. Practice will take place on Monday of each week, except when impracticable on account of inclement weather, when it will take place on the first fair day (Sunday excepted) thereafter, and the attendance of all men of the companies (excepting the sick, guard, bakers, and one company cook) will be required.

II. Reports of the firing will be rendered, weekly, to post commanders by company commanders, from which a consolidated monthly report will be sent to these Headquarters by post commanders on the last day of each month. These company and consolidated reports will give the description and size of target and its distance from the firing point; the strength and the direction of the wind, whether across or oblique, with or against the line of fire; the number of shots fired; number of hits; average distance from centre of target; will show, by name, the best shot, and give the name of each absentee, with cause of absence.

III. Company commanders will, in person, verify all measurements. To calculate the average distance of all hits they will measure from the centre of each to the exact centre of the bull's eye of the target, then add these measurements and divide the sum by the actual number of hits.

IV. Post commanders are directed to give this practice their especial personal attention. They will see that their monthly reports are correct abstracts of the company reports, and that the number of hits and average distances are correctly reported. They will personally inspect all targets, with a view of detecting any mistakes in measurements, adding at the foot of each consolidated report such remarks in regard to arms and ammunition as practice may render necessary or proper. During continued bad weather they will cause simulated practice to be held in company quarters.

V. Under the provisions of paragraph 3, General Orders No. 108, series of 1874, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, ten ball cartridges per man, per month, are authorized for target practice, and they will be used three and two each alternate week.

VI. It is the purpose of the Department Commander to publish, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the regiment and letters of the companies where monthly reports show the best average shooting, and to stimulate their men to do their best, company commanders should reward the best shot, after each day's practice, by excusing such from some duty. The soldier is armed so that he may, in battle, hurt somebody with his rifle, and the sooner he learns to do so the better the soldier.

By command of Brigadier-General Ord:

J. H. TAYLOR, Assistant Adjutant-General.

**Medical Department.**—Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the Department, the contract of A. A. Surgeon Rudolph Menger, U. S. Army, was annulled April 30.

A. A. Surgeon R. B. Grimes, U. S. Army, was April 28 ordered to accompany the recruits now at Austin, Texas, to Fort McKavett, Texas, reporting, upon arrival, by letter to the Medical Director of the Department.

Hospital Steward Joseph Dowling, U. S. Army, was May 1 relieved from duty in the office of the Medical Director, and ordered to Fort Brown, Texas, for duty.

**Pay Department.**—Major G. E. Glenn, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was ordered May 1 to proceed to Forts Richardson and Griffin to pay the troops at those posts; also, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, escorting telegraph construction party.

Majors Frank M. Cox and C. I. Wilson, Pay Department, having reported in compliance with orders, were April 29 assigned to temporary duty at Department Headquarters, and will report in person to the Chief Paymaster of the Department.

**Fort Duncan.**—Rations of bread was April 28 increased from eighteen to twenty-two ounces. The commanding officer will issue from time to time, in necessitous cases, such subsistence supplies as may be necessary to prevent suffering among the helpless of the Seminole Indians at that post—subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

**Department of Engineers.**—Captain Herman Schreiner, Ninth Cavalry, was May 1 ordered to proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., in charge of Captain A. H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers, and deliver him to the commanding officer of that post with a copy of General Court-martial Orders No. 21, current series, from these Headquarters. On completion of this duty, Captain Schreiner will return to his proper station. The General Court-martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster's Department, is President, was dissolved May 1. The decision of this Court in the case of Captain Holgate approved by General Ord, April 30, was as follows: Charge—"Disobedience of Orders." Specification—"In this, that he, Captain A. H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers, having been relieved from duty on the staff of the Commanding General, Department of Texas, and ordered to report for duty to Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, Willet's Point, New York, per paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 80, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, February 20, 1875, did disobey and utterly fail to comply with said orders, he having remained in San Antonio, Texas, without authority, from the time of the receipt of the said orders by him on the 1st day of March, 1875, until placed in arrest on the 15th day of April, 1875. This at the place and on or about the dates above specified." To which charge and specification the accused pleaded: To the specification, "Guilty of the facts as stated, but accused disclaims any criminality expressed therein." To the charge, "Not Guilty." Finding—The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused: Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty." Sentence—And the court does therefore sentence him, Captain A. H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, "To be suspended from duty, rank and command for a period of twelve months, forfeiting to the United States twenty-five per centum of his pay for the same period; and to be sent to the military post at Willet's Point, N. Y., in the custody of a proper officer, there to be confined to the limits of that post during the term of his suspension."

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Second Artillery.**—Leave of absence for one month was May 5 granted First Lieutenant John A. Campbell (Fort Macon, N. C.)

**Seventh Cavalry.**—Companies A and E, Seventh Cavalry, having been relieved from duty in the Division



ion of the South and ordered the Department of Dakota, the Posts of Livingston and Opelika, were May 7 ordered to be discontinued, and the post records, forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General at Department Headquarters.

**First Artillery.**—Leave of absence for two months was May 7 granted First Lieutenant John C. White (Savannah, Ga.), to take effect on or before the 8th proximo.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for twenty-five days was March 4 granted Captain Hugh A. Theaker (Humboldt, Tenn.).

**Medical Department.**—Surgeon William J. Sloan, U. S. Army, was May 1 relieved from duty in this Department to enable him to comply with the provisions of par. 2, S. G. No. 73, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O. Leave of absence for one month same date granted Assistant Surgeon Daniel Weisel, U. S. Army—Fort Johnston, N. C.—provided he furnish a suitable substitute during his absence.

A. A. Surgeon W. T. Owsley, U. S. Army, was May 8 relieved from duty at Opelika, Ala., and ordered to proceed to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty. Hospital Steward A. M. Reybold, U. S. Army, at Livingston, Ala., to proceed to Marion, N. C., for duty.

Surgeon John H. Frantz, U. S. Army, was May 6 relieved from duty at the Post of Columbia, S. C., and will comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. No. 73, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O. Hospital Steward E. W. Carroll, U. S. Army, will report for duty at Yorkville, S. C. A. A. Surgeon R. G. Redd, U. S. Army, will proceed to Fort Mason, N. C., for duty—to relieve Assistant Surgeon Calvin De Witt, U. S. Army, who on being relieved, will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report for duty—to relieve Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson, U. S. Army, who on being relieved will comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. No. 73, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O. Assistant Surgeon Louis M. Maus, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., and will report for duty at Frankfort, Ky.—to relieve Surgeon Joseph C. Baily, U. S. Army, who on being relieved, will report at Columbia, S. C., for duty.

**Payment of Troops.**—Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General U. S. Army, was May 8 directed to pay the troops stationed at Nashville, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., on the muster and pay-rolls of April 30, 1875. Major W. B. Rochester, Paymaster, U. S. Army, to pay the troops stationed at Frankfort, Lebanon, and Lancaster, Ky., and Humboldt, Tenn., on the muster and pay-rolls of April 30, 1875.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**For-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York.**

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending May 11, 1875: Colonel Theodore Yates, U. S. Army; Captain A. V. Cherbonnier, M. S. K., U. S. Army; Lieutenant E. W. Casey, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry; Major E. D. Judd, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Major J. W. Barlow, Engineer Corps; Captain Herman Schereiner, Ninth Cavalry; Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant B. H. Randolph, Third Artillery; Major Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth Infantry; Major Jared A. Smith, Engineer Corps.

**Third Artillery.**—Company K (Livingston's) now at Fort Wadsworth, and Company L (Gittings'), now at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., was May 5 ordered to exchange stations.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Leave of absence for five days—to take effect upon the completion of the duty assigned to him, was May 7 granted Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett (Fort Adams, R. I.).

Leave of absence for twenty days was May 5 granted Captain Wallace F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery (Fort Adams, R. I.).

**Second Artillery.**—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James E. Eastman was May 7 extended twenty-three days.

**First Artillery.**—Official information has been received from the War Department, of the promotion of the following officers of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery: Captain Richard Arnold, Company G, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to be Major, vice Silvey, retired from active service; First Lieutenant Charles C. McConnell, Company K, Madison Barracks, N. Y., to be Captain, vice Arnold, promoted, which carries him to Company G, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett, Company A, Fort Adams, R. I., to be First Lieutenant, vice McConnell, promoted, which carries him to Company K, Madison Barracks, New York.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.**

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, April 27, 1875: Major R. H. Towler, Pay Department; Captain George F. Price, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Samuel R. Jones, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry; Major Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth Infantry.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**San Diego, Cal.**—The Union of this city reports, April 18, as follows: Senator Sargent writes to D. Felsenfeld, Esq., that he has called upon General Schofield with reference to the re-establishment of the military post at San Diego, and that the General states that, while he has no troops to spare just now, he will place some at San Diego when he has them.

**A Board of Survey.**—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jones, Assistant Inspector-General; Captain W. M. Wherry, Sixth Infantry, A. D. C.; Captain W. P. Martin, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, were April 21 appointed a Board of Survey, to examine and report upon certain damaged signal property, for which Major S. Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General, is responsible.

**Alcatraz Island.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 29. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry, and the following officers of the Fourth Artillery were detailed for the court: Captain Harry C. Cushing; First Lieutenants John P. Story, George G. Greenough, Walter Howe, Sidney W. Taylor; Second Lieutenant Albert S. Cummins. Captain John Egan, Judge-Advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.**

**Pay Department.**—Major Reginald H. Towler, Paymaster, having reported at Department Headquarters, was April 21 assigned to duty with station at Portland, Oregon.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon T. F. Smith—with whom contract has recently been made—was April 23 assigned temporarily to duty at Fort Vancouver, pending the sailing of the steamer for Sitka, Alaska, to which post he will then proceed and report to the post commander, relieving A. A. Surgeon F. S. Stirling, who will repair to Fort Townsend, W. T., and report to the post commander for duty as post surgeon.

Hospital Steward Lawrence Kidd was April 19 relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla and ordered to Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T., relieving Hospital Steward Cornelius Collins, who will proceed to Fort Stevens, Oregon.

**First Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward, Acting Engineer Officer, was April 19 ordered to proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., and survey and plot the military reservation and post. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Ward will rejoin his station.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Captain Evan Miles was April 10 appointed to act as inspector at Fort Colville, W. T., and Second Lieutenant Louis P. Brant, inspector at Fort Colville, W. T.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.**

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant William H. Carter was ordered April 17 to proceed with Company A, Fifth Cavalry, to Santa Fé, N. M., and return with the detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, en route to this Department.

**Medical Department.**—The orders granting leave of absence for one month to A. A. Surgeon James Reagles, were rescinded April 17. He was directed to accompany, as medical officer, the detachment of the Fifth Cavalry, which will move from Camp Verde, A. T., en route to Santa Fé, N. M., May 1, and on arriving at the latter place, to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon-General for annulment of contract.

Telegraphic instructions were April 19 sent from Department Headquarters, directing A. A. Surgeon J. B. W. Gardiner, to join his station in this Department, via Prescott.

**Pay Department.**—Major D. Taylor, Paymaster, was April 17 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Camps Lowell, Bowie, Grant, San Carlos, Apache, and McDowell, A. T., to include the muster of April 30, 1875.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch was ordered April 21 to relieve Second Lieutenant P. P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, of his present duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at Ehrenberg, A. T. Lieutenant Barnard upon being so relieved, will proceed without delay to join his company at Camp San Carlos, A. T. This order was rescinded April 23.

**The Mines.**—The Arizona Citizen publishes a letter dated "Florence, April 17," in which the writer says: "The mines are the all absorbing topic at the present time. A large belt of country lying north of the Gila has heretofore been but little known to the white people. It has only been a few months since miners have been able to penetrate this section, and the result of their explorations has been to more than confirm former belief as to the wealth locked up in these mountains, but immense lodes of copper, lead, silver and gold have already been found; planchas of pure silver and nuggets of gold are daily being brought into the settlements. The settlements are nearly depopulated and men are rushing frantically into the mountains. There are several parties now out who went through these mountains years ago in pursuit of the Apaches, and it is believed they made rich discoveries then, but have kept them secret until they could return with safety."

**Fifth Cavalry.**—In obedience to telegraphic instructions from Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, the Fifth Cavalry will exchange stations with the Sixth Cavalry. The movements will be made as follows: The Headquarters, Staff, Band and Companies C, F and M, Fifth Cavalry—the two latter companies joining the Headquarters at Bowie—will proceed via Fort Bayard and the Rio Grande Valley, to Santa Fé, N. M., en route to their new stations in the Department of Missouri. Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Gregory will accompany the above detachment, as medical officer, to Santa Fé, N. M., from which point he will return with the Sixth Cavalry. Companies A, E and K, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed via Sunset Crossing and Fort Wingate, en route to their new stations in the Department of Missouri. The movement will commence at Camps Lowell and Verde on the 1st of May, and continue with as little delay as possible,

in order to meet the Sixth Cavalry at Santa Fé, N. M., as soon after the 1st of June next as practicable. Detachment Commanders will report their arrival at Santa Fé, N. M., to the Commanding General Department of Missouri. Company E, Fifth Cavalry, at Camp McDowell, will proceed at once to Camp Verde, and move with the two companies under orders at that place. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, which will return with the Sixth Cavalry from Santa Fé. The remaining Companies of the Fifth Cavalry will await the arrival of the first detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, and will move in obedience to further orders. The marching Companies will turn in their present stations all public property, including ordnance stores and clothing, not absolutely necessary on the march, and will exchange horses at Santa Fé, N. M., with the same number of Companies of the Sixth Cavalry, en route to this Department. Private baggage beyond the regulation allowance will not be transported with the troops.

A despatch from Camp Verde, dated April 27th instant, says: "Company E, Fifth Cavalry, arrived here to-day from Camp McDowell. Companies A, K and E, Fifth Cavalry, leave here for Santa Fé next Sunday, en route to Kansas, under command of Captain Mason. They expect to meet a like detachment of the Sixth Cavalry at Santa Fé, en route to Arizona, where they will exchange horses."

**The Indians.**—A special despatch to the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe, from Topeka, Kan., May 8, says the Indians continue to be troublesome along the Kansas frontier. The troops have had several light skirmishes with small bands of them during the past week. Arrangements are being made to send out a strong force from Fort Hays, which will pursue them until they surrender or are captured.

A despatch from Kansas City, May 8, says: Seventy Indian prisoners, from Fort Sill, passed through here this afternoon for Fort Leavenworth, in charge of two companies of United States troops. Lieutenant W. J. Kyle, Eleventh Infantry, in command, assisted by Lieutenant W. H. Wheeler, Eleventh Infantry, and Lieutenant R. A. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, accompanied them. Medicine Water, who led the party that assisted at the Germaine massacre, is with them, as are also the following: Lone Wolf, the celebrated Kiowa chief, who has been a leader in the Indian war for some years, and who was once captured by General Sherman; White Horse, murderer of the Crozier and the Lee family; Huwahnee, murderer of Osborn at Wishita Agency; Woman's Heart, Gray Beard, Heaps of Birds, and many others equally notorious. The party comprises the principal chiefs who have caused all the trouble for the past five years, and the capture is considered as the finale of Indian outrages. Kicking Bird, who delivered them to the troops, was poisoned by a squaw, and died at Fort Sill on May 3. It is not known what the Government will do with the prisoners.

Another despatch from Kansas City, says: General Neill, commander of the troops at Cheyenne Agency, passed through there May 6 en route for Fort Ripley, where he will preside over a Court-martial. He reports that a large number of Cheyennes who revolted and escaped from the agency last month have returned, and are now receiving government supplies and accommodation as though they had never fired a shot or provoked a fight in which two soldiers were killed. He also reports that fifty-seven of the Indians who were tried at Fort Sill were convicted and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, with the lesser chiefs delegated to visit Washington to confer with the Government on the question of modifying the Sioux treaty of 1868, arrived May 10, at Cheyenne, having left Fort Laramie on Saturday, May 8. Red Cloud, Little Wound, Sitting Bull and American Horse were among the foremost arrivals.

A despatch from Cheyenne, May 7, says: General L. P. Bradley, commander at Fort Laramie, is in Cheyenne, and if they changed teams at Fort May they will arrive to-morrow. Colonel Richard L. Dodge, appointed by General Crook to command the escort of the geological expedition, now at the quartermaster's depot, near here, whence he starts in the morning for Fort Laramie, does not anticipate the exploring party will set out before June, as the grass, which constitutes the only forage for the horses, is of very backward growth.

A despatch from Omaha, May 6, announces that two companies of Cavalry and one company of the Twenty-third Infantry had left for Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies.

**THE Dallas (Texas) Herald** gives an account of the hunting expedition organized in England by Colonel W. D. McCarty, a Texan from whom it obtains its information: The party will commence operations about the 1st of July. It will consist of some twelve or fifteen American and 139 English gentlemen, most of whom are noblemen, who will bring with them their own servants, guns, and dogs. The horses are being purchased from among the best blooded stock in the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky. The party will rendezvous either at Denison or Dallas. Accompanying the colonel are half-a-dozen English gentlemen, who come as a committee to investigate for the party. The steamship Nevada has been chartered to bring the party to New York, and they will proceed direct to a camp to be established at the head of Salt Creek, Texas. The hunt is designed to last seven months, of which about three will be spent in Texas. They will hunt and scout up the Rio Grande to Pueblo, thence to Denver, and on to California, and return home through Kansas. The whole party will number somewhat over 200 men.



We have before called the attention of our readers to a military book soon to be published by Mr. D. Van Nostrand, of this city, entitled "From Everglade to Cañon with the Second Dragoons" (by General Redenbough, U. S. A.) It is being printed on new type with original illustrations in the best style of chromo-lithography and wood engraving, and promises to be the most complete book of its kind ever published in this country. The publisher states that a large number of orders from the Army and the country at large have already been received.

The San Francisco Society of California Pioneers, the *Bulletin* of that city tells us, is proposing to do something "besides marching in procession on certain public occasions, burying their dead in a decorous and solemn manner, and passing resolutions after the funeral tendering their sympathies to the surviving relatives of the deceased." Dr. J. W. Stillman has been appointed historiographer, and it is proposed to collect all the experiences of the members of the society. A copy of General Sherman's first volume would be a good thing for the Pioneers to begin upon. C. T. Ward, Jr., has presented to the society the journal of the United States ship *Congress* from 1817 to 1822, which contains interesting notes of a visit to South America on a special mission. The Society of California Volunteers held their annual meeting, May 26, elected officers and had a jollification. A toast to the memory of E. V. Sumner and Carleton was drunk in silence.

A WASHINGTON correspondent gives a description of a stock farm belonging to President Grant, in old Prince George's County, Maryland, within easy distance of Washington, and accessible to the Baltimore race-course and market. With a pair of roadsters the President has several times ridden by road from Washington to Baltimore in one day, a matter of about thirty-eight miles. He has attended the county fairs at Ruckville, Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland, and scoured the region east of the Anacostia or Eastern Branch, where on the gravelly ride between the Patuxent and the Anacostia is Ogen Cowie's fine farm of Buena Vista, with its blooded stock. Close by, at Silver Springs, is Sam Smite's fruit and herd farm. The Pope's Creek Railroad and the Baltimore and Potomac, with the Baltimore and Ohio's three arms, now throw all this outlying part of Maryland together. The Washington and Marlborough turnpike, built since the war, is a good dry road all the year round, and the road system in the vicinity of the capital, ubiquitously improved, graded, and often macadamized by the much abused Board of Public Works, is for eight months out of the year superior to the road system of any clay or alluvial region of the country. The President for several years was a boss farmer. His daughter has married the heir of an English country gentleman, and his inclinations lean towards country life. Stock raising has grown to be a profitable pursuit and an American gentleman's recreation as well.

We find the following notice of Brevet Brigadier-General William J. Sloan, surgeon U. S. A., in General Ekin's Louisville correspondence in the *United Presbyterian* of Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4, 1875: "Change" is written on everything human, and Army changes are as common as those of the seasons. These changes often break up pleasant, official and personal relations. One has just taken place here, which has sundered many agreeable associations, and caused a void in Army circles. I refer to the transfer to St. Paul, Minnesota, of Brevet Major-General William J. Sloan, surgeon U. S. A., and late Medical Director of the Department of the South, accompanied by his excellent wife and amiable daughter. Surgeon Sloan is an accomplished, kind-hearted, and most agreeable gentleman; and he and his estimable family, who have been here for the past four years, carry with them to their new home the best wishes of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. Surgeon Sloan is a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He entered the service of the United States July 12, 1857, and has continued in it without intermission until the present time. During the late war he was charged with important duties in the Medical Department, all of which he discharged in an intelligent and efficient manner. His army record is without spot or blemish. Although changed from station to station, he has always maintained a strong attachment for his native State, and rejoiced at her great prosperity and the distinguished honors conferred upon her sons. Perfectly familiar with the history of her leading citizens, it was a pleasure to hear him trace their labors, while enthusiastic in their struggles and success, and proud of their position in the republic. His agreeable presence will be greatly missed here, where he was so much beloved and so highly honored.

A DESPATCH, dated St. Paul, Minn., May 4, says: Fort Lincoln, it will be remembered, is located on the Missouri, about six miles above and across the river from the fledgling city of Bismarck, a bailiwick, in the very centre of frontier roughness. For the past two years the authorities at the fort have been pestered with continued petty thefts that gradually increased until they could figure up their losses to somewhere about 10,000 sacks of grain and forty or fifty mules. The thieves, who rendezvoused at Bismarck, became finally so bold that they openly defied the Federal authorities there who endeavored to make arrests, and threatened the lives of Marshal Edgerly and Commissioner Jackson. These officers found themselves powerless, as they could find no witnesses bold enough to testify to the injury of the gang. In March last General Custer, feeling himself called upon to do something in the premises, detailed Major John Carland, of the Sixth United States Infantry, to proceed to Bis-

marck and assist the United States authorities there in ferreting out and prosecuting the thieves. In connection with these officials Carland went quietly to work gathering up the information and making occasional arrests. To the astonishment of everybody the first seizure of grain, some forty-six sacks, was made in the warehouse of the present Mayor of the city. This seizure created a furore, and the civil authorities interfered and replevined the oats from the Marshal, and arrested him. There was now a decided conflict between the two authorities, and the Federal officers found themselves again powerless. In this dilemma Marshal Edgerly invoked the assistance of the nearest commanding general, Custer, who consented to interpose his arm. On March 26 he proceeded to Bismarck with his entire force, rightly judging that a strong front would prevent possible and threatened bloodshed. With the presence of the military the Marshal and Commissioner found no difficulty whatever in recovering considerable quantities of grain and removing it to Lincoln, and in arresting the City Justice, City Attorney, County Sheriff, two Aldermen, and several citizens, who have since been held to bail to appear at the next term of the District Court to be held at Fargo. General Custer then, at the request of the resident United States authorities, left a detail of ten men in the city under command of Major Carland, with orders to assist Marshal Edgerly, whenever necessary. Since then a large number of stolen mules have been recovered, with quantities of grain. In all about thirty persons have been arrested, most of whom have been held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The gang is supposed to be very extensive, no less than seventy-five having been "spotted."

THE *London Broad Arrow*, of April 24, gives a report of a meeting of the United Service Institute, on the previous evening, at which Captain Rogers, F. R. G. S., Staff officer of Pensioners, Chester, read a paper on "The Gatling Gun; its Place in Tactics." The chair was occupied by Colonel Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, and amongst those present were Captain Owen, R. A., General Smythe, Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, Admiral Sir Henry Codrington, General Taylor and General Daubeny. Captain Rogers said that as the Gatling gun, like all mechanical contrivances, sought to supersede manual by self-acting labor, or, in other words, to economize the human life that must be sacrificed at the outset of a battle or campaign, the question of tactics was for it of paramount importance. It was owing to the simultaneous improvement of metallic case cartridges that machine guns owed their marvellous rapidity and certainty of discharge. Experiments had clearly proved the deadly effect of the small Gatling gun up to 1,500 and even 1,600 yards, whilst the larger and medium-sized Gatlings made good targets at 2,000 yards. Captain Rogers then sketched the history of the *mitrailleuse*, of which the Gatling gun is a type, and contended that the usefulness of the machine was demonstrated during the Franco-Prussian war and the Khivan campaign. In the autumn of 1873 a series of trials of the Gatling gun took place in the United States. The inventor of the gun stood by while 100,000 cartridges were being discharged, 63,000 of them being discharged almost consecutively, and at times at a rate of 400 rounds a minute, without any time being allowed to wipe the barrels. He considered that Gatlings were peculiarly adapted to colonial defensive operations. Various opinions had been expressed as to the organization of Gatling artillery—these guns might be disseminated amongst field artillery or attached to cavalry or infantry. The Gatling artillery must be manoeuvred within the range of artillery, but outside that of effective small arm fire. For the defence of prepared positions Gatlings have been pronounced by the United States committee "superior to any species of artillery against troops exposed to view." Inseparably connected with the employment of these guns in the open must be kept in view the conjoint use of tools for extemporizing cover. He believed that no foreign army would in future take the field unprovided with a complement of machine-guns, and we must be prepared to meet them with equal weapons and superior tactics. He was there to proclaim part of a system which would meet the difficulty of recruiting. Two batteries of Gatlings, well served, were as effective as an entire battalion of infantry. If distinct organization and action were allowed to this kind of artillery, it would be necessary that the military education and tactical training should reach the highest mark. He feared, however, that this application of the science of tactics could be gained only amidst the smoke and carnage of the battle-field. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Captain Owens and others took part. A small Gatling gun, weighing about 150 lb., afforded some illustration of the lecture.

The discussion shows the interest taken on the other side of the Atlantic in the Gatling, which has secured a place as an important part in the national armaments. We should not let others get ahead of us, as they are doing in the use of this Yankee invention.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order held at the Parker House, School street, Boston, on Wednesday evening, May 5, the following were elected Companions of the Order of the First Class: First Lieutenant Lyman P. French, late U. S. Marine Corps; Brevet Brigadier-General William Ames; Second Lieutenant Daniel J. Marsh; Captain Francis E. Gray; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward B. Blasland; Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas J. Haines, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick W. Galbraith; Major Elliot C. Pierce; Commander, Brevet Major-General Charles Devens, Jr., U. S. Volunteers; Senior Vice-Commander, Brevet Brigadier-General Francis W. Palfrey, U. S. Volunteers; Junior Vice-Commander, Rear-Admiral Charles

Steedman, U. S. Navy; Recorder, Brevet Major James B. Bell, U. S. Volunteers; Registrar, Lieutenant Charles Fairchild, U. S. Navy; Treasurer, Captain William Pratt, U. S. Volunteers; Chancellor, Lieutenant-Colonel William V. Hutchings, U. S. Volunteers; Chaplain, Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, U. S. Volunteers; Council, Brevet Major-General William F. Bartlett, U. S. Volunteers; Lieutenant Commander Horace M. McMurtrie, U. S. Navy; Major William Ingalls, M. D., U. S. Volunteers; Lieutenant John H. Sherburne, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieutenant Edmund L. Zalinski, U. S. Army.

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery held in Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, May 5, the following officers were elected:

Commander, Brevet Major-General George Cadwalader; Senior Vice-Commander, Rear-Admiral Oliver S. Glisson, U. S. Navy; Junior Vice-Commander, Brevet Major-General Thomas Kilby Smith, U. S. Navy; Recorder, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sam E. Wile Mitchell, M. D., U. S. Navy; Registrar, Brevet Brigadier-General James J. Dana, U. S. Army; Treasurer, Pay Inspector Alexander W. Russell, U. S. Navy; Chancellor, Captain Henry P. Muirhead; Chaplain, Captain John Jay Pomeroy; Council, Rear-Admiral George F. Emmons, U. S. Navy; Captain William A. T. Maddox, A. Q. U. S. Marine Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff, U. S. Army; Mr. Samuel Bradford Pales; Captain Richard Stockton Howell.

The following were elected Companions of the Order of the First Class:

Brevet Brigadier-General William W. Lowe, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Charles L. Davis, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Shippen, M. D., U. S. Navy; Major-General James W. Latta, Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania; Major David H. Bartine, M. D., U. S. Navy; Captain Paul T. Jones, Jr., U. S. Navy.

We are glad to see that competitive examination for the cadetships at West Point and the Naval Academy is growing to be more the rule in making these appointments.

THE Winchester Arms Company of New Haven has received an order from the Turkish government for 80,000,000 cartridges, which will keep the company busy for about a year.

THE fighting qualities of the Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., are accounted for by the facts stated by the *Saratoga "Sun"*: 1. He was born in Tipperary county, Ireland. 2. He came to this country when a lad but five years old. 3. His father, who is now 87 years old, had five brothers in the battle of Waterloo under Wellington, and his father's brother had also five sons in the same battle.

THE Jacksonville (Fla.) "Press," says: The old Spanish fort at St. Augustine is to be converted into a military prison, for the reception of a number of rebellious Indians from the Western reservations, now in custody of the U. S. Army. The cells formerly occupied by the Seminole chiefs, Osceola and Tiger Tail, have been put in order, and others are undergoing repair for the accommodation of the red men of the forest.

A GEORGIA newspaper says: "In Resaca there is a merchant, a part of whose business it is to collect the leaden bullets that are scattered over the battle field. He employs a good many children, who are steadily engaged in collecting these bullets, for which he pays them five cents per pound. These he sends to Baltimore, where he sells them at seven cents. He told Captain Smith that he had already collected and shipped 16,000 pounds, and that he then had on hand about 2,000 pounds more."

THE Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, is in New York, on account of the triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, which was held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 12th and 13th. The delegates from the different States were received by the New York State Society, were shown the public institutions of the city, and entertained at a private dinner at the Union Club on the first day. There was a dinner at Delmonico's on Thursday. Mr. Fish is the President-General of the Society.

GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR is reported to be steadily improving under the operations of transfusing healthy blood into his veins. He has now received three operations. The first time an ounce and a half was transfused; the second time a little less than four ounces, and the last time previous five ounces. The first two times he lay almost insensible and apparently unconscious. The last time he watched the operation with great interest and articulated a few words, which he had not done for some time. He also moved his paralytic arm, and a few minutes afterward fell asleep. His wife and family are represented to be greatly encouraged. Similar operations have been performed recently on two patients in a St. Louis hospital, and in each instance the result is said to have been satisfactory.

THE Washington "Chronicle" tells this story of the Surgeon-General's office at Washington: "A small quantity of a very valuable drug was required for making certain experiments. As no American laboratory manufactured the desired article, an order was sent to a celebrated German chemical establishment, in Prussia. In due time the drug arrived, and neatly marked on the label, and also on the handsomely-engrossed wrapper, was the word *Gift*. In accordance with a time-honored custom of the office, a letter of thanks was sent, acknowledging the donation. The copy had scarcely dried on the press copy-book when another letter was received, this time mentioning the enclosure of \$87.50, the amount of the invoice. Reference to a German dictionary revealed the mistake. *Gift* did not mean present, but poison, in this instance. Several clerks are now studying Ollendorf."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York "Herald" devotes one-half a column or more to the Lieutenant-General's private affairs, in the course of which he says: "The President's instructions to General Sheridan anent the Louisiana matter were, among other things, to give him the appearance of a pleasure party, to let him keep his eyes about him, and, if need be, assume the difficult reins of command. With this view he invited his brother, Colonel Michael Sheridan, to accompany him and to bring his young wife, a niece of Colonel MacFieley, who has just received his merited promotion to the chieftaincy of the Commissary Department. To still further increase the numerical strength of his party, he suggested that Miss Ciro, the young daughter of his old army friend and valued staff officer, General Rucker, of the Quartermaster General's Department, be the guest of his sister-in-law." The result we have already announced. Of the General this correspondent says: "He entered the Military Academy in 1848, at the age of eighteen; consequently he is just forty-seven. And a halcyon, heartier, gallanter, warmer-hearted and more sensible man—barring the wording of an occasional despatch—doesn't bid gray hairs defiance. The nation will gladly throw the legendary slipper after him and his fair bride."



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Ossipee* will sail from Pensacola on the 15th inst. for Aspinwall.

THE *Shamut* will leave Port Royal May 10th for Honduras and the Bay Islands.

THE *Colorado* leaves Port Royal on the 15th inst. for Hampton Roads Va., where she will probably remain for a few weeks.

THE *Tuscarora*, at present on a cruise to the Navigators group, will, on her return to Honolulu, come back to San Francisco as the times of many of her officers and men are up.

THREE men from the Marine Barracks on Mare Island deserted on Sunday night, April 24, seizing a boat and crossing to the Vallejo shore, where they struck out for parts unknown.

THE *Powhatan*, with the monitor *Catskill* in tow, arrived off Point Lookout, Md., May 8, at 2.30 p. m. The *Catskill* was there taken in tow by the *Triana*, and arrived at Washington, May 11.

THE *Portsmouth*, cruising on the Mexican coast, has been ordered to return to San Francisco, dispensing with her proposed visit to Panama. She was reported at sea off Lower California, March 31, Lat. 29 deg. 43 min. N. Long. 118 deg. 58 min. W.

THE *Jamestown* is to be laid up at Mare Island, and her stores and equipments kept in condition to be placed on board again without delay should the Legislature of California take measures, at its next session, to accept the vessel for a schoolship.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear Admiral Worden, dated Spezia, Italy April 17. He is expected to remain there in the *Franklin* until May 5. The *Congress* was at Villefrancha. The *Alaska* came out of dock at Spezia April 8, and will be ready for service May 1.

THE United States ship *Canandaigua* has arrived at Colon, Aspinwall, May 7, 1875, via Kingston, Jamaica, with the members of the American expedition, who have been engaged in the work of the survey of the interoceanic canal route on the Isthmus of Darien. The officers and men are all well. Their work was entirely successful.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH E. NOURSE, U. S. Navy, has been ordered to take passage in the steamer which leaves New York on the 22nd inst. for Europe, for the purpose of collecting information on all points which would facilitate the construction of an interoceanic canal across this continent at some one of the points supposed most practicable.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin*, of April 30, says: The Mare Island Navy-yard folks are "fixing up" for inspection, as the chiefs of Construction, Steam Engineering and Yards and Docks are expected on their annual visit in a few days. The suspension at the yard on Saturday night took off nearly the whole Construction Department, with the exception of foremen, quartermen, and apprentices. The total force is about 380.

A DESPATCH from Washington May 6, announces that the Department of State is in receipt of information by telegraph that the payment of the entire balance of \$35,000 of the *Virginia* indemnity, has been also anticipated, and that that amount was paid to Mr. Cushing in Madrid. The Spanish government has thus voluntarily saved a delay in the payment of several months, and put an end to this question.

THE *Saco*, Commander Chas. J. McDougal, was at Batavia March 13, at which place she arrived March 6, from a cruise along the West Coast of Sumatra. She left Pulo Penang Feb. 20, and arrived off Achene Head Feb. 22. She communicated with the Dutch fleet there, remaining a short time, and then proceeded to Qualla Battou and Soe Soe—thence to Mukkie. From the latter place she went to Padang, the capital of the island, which she left March 24, and arrived at Batavia March 26. She expected to leave the latter place March 22 for Singapore and Borneo, and to reach Hong Kong by the 15th of May.

A PETITION has been sent to Commander G. B. White, U. S. Light-house Inspector of the 4th District, by a number of vessel captains, to request that action will be taken in regard to the channel at Barnegat Inlet. It is stated that vessels have already been sunk by striking the wreck of the steamer *Idaho*, which lies right in the channel. Commander White's influence is invoked to have proper buoys placed on the wreck, or to have the sunken steamship removed. A vessel running from sea buoy No. 1 to can buoy No. 2, on a straight course, will strike the wreck. Buoy No. 3 is sunk; also one formerly placed by it. Buoy No. 5 has disappeared altogether. In consequence of this negligence, vessels are constantly imperilled.

Rear-Admiral Pennock, commanding Asiatic station, in a communication of the 31st March last, reports the following movements of the vessels on that station: The *Hartford* left Hong Kong, March 13, for Whampoa, where she remained ten days; left Whampoa on the 25th; on the way down expended the quarter's allowance of powder and shell in target practice. Arrived in Hong Kong March 26. *Lackawanna* sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco, March 10. *Kearsage* sailed from Hong Kong, March 13, for Manila, where she arrived March 18; will remain there ten days and then return to Hong Kong. *Monocacy* at Yokohama. *Ashuelot* at Nagasaki. *Yantic* left Hong Kong, March 15, for target practice. She returned to

Hong Kong on the 16th. *Palos* at Tientsin. As soon as the ice breaks up she will leave for Shanghai, via Chefoo. *Saco* has visited the west coast of Sumatra, Quallahbato, Coe-soe, Mukkie Padang, and was last heard from at Batavia, March 13. The health of officers and men on the station continues to be good.

COMMANDER E. P. Lull, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, Lieutenants E. D. Taussig and J. F. Moser; Masters J. H. C. Coffin and H. L. Greene, and Draughtsman J. B. Philp, who were attached to the late Panama Surveying Expedition for a ship canal across that isthmus, met at the Navy Department, May 6, for the purpose of making their computations, preparing maps, reports, etc. They will be engaged in the work two or three months, and upon its completion all the documents will be submitted to the commission, consisting of Commodore Ammen, General Humphreys, Chief of Engineer Corps, and Captain Patterson, of the Coast Survey, appointed by the President to examine all the surveys, and decide as to which will be the most advantageous route for the canal. This commission has already examined the Tenuantepec survey made by Captain Sausfeldt, the two Nicaragua surveys made by Commanders Hatfield and Lull, and the Darien surveys made by Commander Selfridge and Lieutenant Collius. The Panama survey was the last one made, and after the commission shall have examined it a report will be prepared and submitted to the Secretary as to the most desirable route.

AT the New York Navy Yard money is scarce, work is dull and there is little of interest stirring. The *Powhatan* sailed last week for the Potomac River with the monitor *Catskill* in tow. The *Minnesota* is being painted inboard and her rigging refitted by the *Roanoke* crew. The tug *Blue Light*, engaged with the Fisheries Commission, arrived on Tuesday (12th), and the torpedo boat *Nina* is awaiting her crew to proceed to Newport. The interest centres in the *Tennessee*, which vessel is receiving stores and preparing for her cruise. The dock trial was resumed last week and the engines have for several days been running very steadily and smoothly at forty turns per minute, or thereabouts, without any stoppage whatever. Thus far they promise to be a success, notwithstanding the numerous canards afloat to the contrary. The late engineer-in-chief, Mr. Isherwood, and his admirers, as well as certain other displaced engineers, are credited with all reports to the disparagement of the engines and boilers of this vessel; but old John Roach has executed a shrewd and characteristic flank movement against the enemy, by instructing Gage, the well known saloon keeper, of York street, to provide a free lunch for all the engineers engaged in attending the present dock trial. If this "extra feed" does not settle the matter, nothing will. Incidentally it is rumored that the money has run short and that there will be little or none to pay either officers or employees until the commencement of the next fiscal year. It is said that the Department of Construction alone needs \$9,000 per month to keep it alive, without doing a stroke of work.

THE Philadelphia *News* says: Yesterday afternoon the commission appointed by Congress to superintend the sale of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and devote the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the Naval Station at League Island, met in this city. The commission consists of Secretary Bristow, of the Treasury Department; Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department; General Humphreys, of the United States Engineer Corps, and Hon. Thomas Cochran, of the Philadelphia Board of Revision and of the Centennial Commission. All the members were present. Mr. Cochran submitted a plan of laying out streets in the old Navy-yard property, which met the approval of the commission. To-day they will visit the Navy-yard and make a personal inspection of the premises. The *Nantucket*, a fine single turret monitor, carrying two fifteen-inch smooth bore guns, lies in the north slip, and has been thoroughly repaired and repainted. She was recently supplied with four-inch planking to case her iron deck. The *Constitution*, the famous old frigate which in the war of 1812-13 did such patriotic service, is being shorn of all her planking, and looks grim enough as she lies upon the shore completely dismantled. It is expected that she will be rebuilt and retained here as a receiving ship during the Centennial year. The *Alert*, one of the two sloops-of-war constructed by John Roach at the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, Chester, was towed up to the Navy-yard two weeks ago, and now lies at the south wharf. She has a beautiful model, and attracts the close attention of all visitors to the yard. At the yard she will receive her spars and rigging, and the work of fully equipping her is now going on. On Sunday last her engines were started, and they will be kept going without intermission until Sunday next. This is one of the best tests. They work smoothly, and give complete satisfaction thus far. The *Alert* is built of iron, and has the following dimensions: Length on water line, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet 3 inches; water line, 10 feet; extreme length, 190 feet 9 inches. They are screw propellers, and have back-acting compound screw engines of 560 horse power, the cylinders being 28½ and 48½ inches in diameter with 42 inches stroke. The boilers are cylindrical, five in number, and measure 8 feet in diameter by 8 feet 1 inch in length. The propeller wheels are 12 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 17½ feet, and it is expected that the vessel will make a speed of over twelve knots per hour. She will carry four 9-inch guns, one 11-inch swivel gun, and one 60-pound rifle. The *Alert* will be completed in time to take the naval cadets on their summer cruise.

THE current number of *Appleton's Journal* contains an interesting illustrated article from the pen of Mr. Louis Bagger, on the Hydrographic Office, located in the old "Octagon Building," at the corner of Eighteenth street and New York avenue, near the new State

Department. From it, it appears that the Hydrographic Office owes its birth to an act of Congress in 1866—nearly sixty years after the organization of the United States Coast Survey, and has been in charge, successively, of Commanders Thomas Scott Fillebrown, Edwards, Simpson, Emmons and Wyman, who is the officer at present in charge. The article speaks highly of the efforts of the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Daniel Ammen, aided by the able and efficient corps of officers under Commodore Wyman, who is at the head of the Bureau, in behalf of this branch of the service, than which there is none more important. Among the officers at present on duty at the Hydrographic Office are, besides Commodore Wyman, Lieutenant-Commanders Henry H. Gorrings, Sumner, Sands, Green, and Totten, each of whom is amply qualified to discharge the important duties to which they have been assigned, and in the discharge of which they have acquired a well-earned and world-wide reputation.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

MAY 6.—Commander Wm. T. Sampson, to command the *Alert*, at Philadelphia, on the 20th inst.

Commander Jas. O'Keefe, to the Naval Academy on the 1st June next.

Lieutenant Francis M. Gove, to the Monongahela, Brazil Station, per steamer of 23d inst.

Acting Boatswain Henry P. Grace, to the *Alert* on the 20th inst.

MAY 7.—Assistant Surgeon Lloyd B. Baldwin, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., on the 15th inst.

Chief Engineer A. H. Able, to the *Alert*.

MAY 8.—Master Herbert Winslow, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster Jared Lindsey, Jr., to the *Minnesota*, at New York, and also to temporary duty on board the *Roanoke*.

MAY 10.—Lieutenant Chas. H. Rockwell, as inspector of the Fourteenth Light-house District on the 1st June next.

Paymaster D. F. Wright, to special duty at New York.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Barry, to the *Alert* on the 20th inst.

MAY 12.—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Captain George E. Belknap, and Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, to temporary duty as members of the Board of Visitors to convene at the Naval Academy on the 10th June next.

Lieutenant J. D. Kelly, to the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Paymaster George Cochran, to take passage in the steamer which leaves San Francisco on the 34th inst. for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and, on arrival, to report for duty on board the *Pensacola*, and as fleet paymaster of the North Pacific Station.

Paymaster F. C. Cooley, to the *Triana*.

Chief Engineer John K. Barton, to examination for promotion.

Gunner John G. Foster, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

## DETACHED.

MAY 6.—Lieutenant-Commander O. F. Heyerman, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Alert* on the 20th inst. as executive.

Lieutenant-Commander A. H. McCormick, from the Naval Academy on the 30th June next, and ordered to hold himself in readiness as executive of the *Pensacola*.

Lieutenant Harry Knox, from the Monongahela, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Master T. D. Bolles has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station on the 12th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Master S. P. Conley has reported his return home, having been detached from the Dictator on the 1st inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan, from duty at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the Palos, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st June from San Francisco, Cal.

MAY 7.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Davis, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, on the 15th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 8.—Medical Director James Suddards has reported his return home, having been detached from duty as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station on the 3d inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

MAY 10.—Commander J. P. Fyffe, from duty as light-house inspector of the Fourteenth District on the 1st June next, and ordered to command the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of July 1, from San Francisco.

Commander Albert Kautz, from the command of the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MAY 11.—Captain John H. Upshur, from duty at New London, Conn., and ordered to command the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 23d June next from New York.

Captain Wm. T. Truxtun, from the command of the Brooklyn, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Master J. C. Wilson has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot* on the 15th March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

MAY 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Douglas Crasell has reported his return home having been detached from the Asiatic Station on the 28th December last, and has been granted three months' leave of absence from this date.

Lieutenant B. Long Estes has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 31st March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director E. C. Doran, from duty in charge of stores at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Paymaster T. T. Caswell, from the *Pensacola*, and as fleet paymaster of the North Pacific Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in charge of stores at that place.

Passed Assistant Engineer John G. Brosnahan has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Hartford* on the 1st March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Gunner A. F. Thompson, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard New York, and placed on waiting orders.

## APPOINTED.

Carrington A. Young an acting gunner in the Navy, and ordered to temporary special service on board the *Tallapoosa*.

## PROMOTED.

Master Giles B. Harber to be a lieutenant in the Navy from September 19, 1874.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Barton has been extended one year from May 31, 1875.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Chaplain C. Newell for six months from the 1st June next, with permission to leave the United States.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Assistant Paymaster George A. Dearing to the Palos and ordered to settle accounts, and on the expiration of the period allowed for that duty, to wait orders.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 12, 1875:

William Taylor, beneficiary, May 6, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.



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- XIII.—CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE—JULY TO DECEMBER, 1863.
- XIV.—MERIDIAN CAMPAIGN—JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1864.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE Grand Army of the Republic which meet<sup>s</sup> this week at Chicago, has signalized its meeting by a generous deed, which is also an act of the truest and highest statesmanship. It has extended a full and cordial invitation to all who fought in the Great War, on either side, to join in the solemn commemoration of illustrious dead; in rejoicings over peace returned. This act is the burying of old hatreds, the fastening of new bonds, the mending of old and broken ties, the full and hearty inauguration of a new brotherhood, between men of a common country. The man who can accomplish this deserves indeed the name of a statesman, for he secures the greatest good of the greatest number, and makes the safety of a nation.

Consider the country as a family, and the problem becomes a simple one. Here are a number of brothers in one house. They cannot leave that house. They must stay in it, whether they will or no. They must make their living in that house and off that farm, for there is no other place for them to go. These brothers quarrelled ten years ago and had a grand fight, in which the weaker succumbed to the stronger. Since that day, the situation has been one of mutual doubt. The farm work lags, both parties look grum and sulky. What is the best thing to do? Obviously there are two choices, either to begin the fight again and let one side exterminate the other *in toto*, leaving nobody to grumble—or else—to make peace for good and all, bury old feuds entirely out of sight, think only of the bravery and generosity that was manifested in the fight, and forget all the foul words that were used, all the hatred and misery that were felt by either. There is nothing to be gained by sulking or bragging on either side. These men must live together, the farm must be worked, and while men are scowling at each other, work goes undone. That we are realizing this more and more as the

political advantages of encouraging the war spirit grow less, the Chicago invitation proves. It is only natural that it should come from the men who fought, for, be it noticed, it is not the fighters that began the scowling, but the cowards. Brave men, after a good hard fight, respect each other. They find that fighting is a poor business after all, and it is very difficult to get them at each other a second time. But the cowards who sneaked to the rear; the critics who smile serenely at ease, like the Roman nobles above the circus full of dust and blood, these by taunting one side or the other, seek to breed fresh strife, and by persistent appeals to the baser passions which slumber in every man to stifle the nobler sentiments of pity and generosity. From henceforth for another generation, the true policy of Americans, North and South, is to leave all the disagreeable things unsaid, and to dwell only on the better points of their adversaries. There is enough nobility on both sides to render reciprocity certain.

We are now in the midst of the centennials of a successful rebellion, and that fact should make us hesitate before we lightly cast about abusive epithets such as "rebel" or "traitor." We are proud of our "patriotism," and he would abound, especially in country newspaper. The rebels of 1775 are "patriots," while the rebels of 1861 are "traitors." However disagreeable the admission to our pride, facts will not be insaid, and it is better for us Americans frankly to acknowledge this, than to have it flung in our teeth by disinterested foreigners, pointing a sarcasm. A hundred years before our first Revolution, Sir JOHN HARRINGTON, in his Epigrams, Book IV., Ep. 5, remarked:

"Treason doth never prosper, what's the reason?  
Why if it prosper none dare call it treason."

It was the silent and unacknowledged, but nevertheless irresistible logic of the memories of 1775, that made the American people so slow to coercion at the beginning of 1861; so slow to punish after the war was all over; and which prompts them to forget the past, except so far as it affects the present and the future, and to establish as the only test of citizenship that which the Government has itself established, obedience to the laws as they are, and to the Government as it is, and not proof of a hearty co-operation in establishing these laws, or in making the Government what it is.

COLONEL CARRINGTON, U. S. Army, Professor of Military Science and Dynamic Engineering at Wabash College, Indiana, has been engaged for nearly four years in the preparation of a work upon the Battles of the Revolution, with maps, after the style of Jomini's Napoleon. The purpose is to discuss the battles from a military standpoint, stripped of anecdote and all extrinsic matter, and accompanied by such outlines of military science as will adapt the volume to the mind of the general scholar, and make it, as well, a volume for instruction at all institutions of learning. Colonel Carrington, who is a graduate of Yale College, of thirty years' standing, practised law many years, was Colonel of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and has both the military and literary antecedents that promise success in this undertaking. His volume is, by permission, dedicated to General Sherman, and has the encouragement of Mr. Bancroft, ex-President Woolsey, and other leading scholars.

THE present year is to witness a second Black Hills expedition, under the same commander who conducted it so carefully and safely last year. General Custer will lead a column of about a thousand men through the centre of the Black Hills and into the country to the west of it, hitherto almost unexplored. The results of last year's expedition have been to excite a gold-mining fever, apparently founded on rumor, but none the less mischievous, as it has led to infractions of treaties by marauding miners. The present column is designed to replace rumor by certainty, to ascertain whether the country is worthy of purchase by the United States, to drive out marauders and "prospecting" miners, and by inference to overawe any braves of the hostile Sioux who may be disposed to raiding on the settlements. That its influence will be salutary there is little doubt. The column leaves Fort Lincoln, Dakota, about the beginning of July.

SECRETARY ROBESON will send the Washington Navy Yard band to Boston on the 17th of June, to participate in the centennial.



## MEMOIRS OF GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

Memoirs of General William T. Sherman. By Himself. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 549 and 551 Broadway. Chicago: J. Munson, McClurg and Company, 1875.

The future historian of the War of the Rebellion can scarcely complain of the want of adequate material out of which to construct his narrative. We are a nation of writers. The newspaper correspondents thought themselves as much a part of our Army establishment as the commissaries and quartermasters. Their crude, partial, though, at times, instructive reports are scattered through our four thousand "organs of public opinion," to be some day brought together to correct one another and to fill out the picture of the now familiar incidents of campaign life. One day there will be eager search, too, among the yellow and dusty accumulations of the farm-house garrets, in which are stored away the personal contributions of affection or friendship, written by the light of the camp-fires, while the incidents of the march or the battle-field were still fresh in recollection. Of the more ponderous official records there will be no lack; the reports of our Congressional committees, with their sharp scent for army scandal; our regimental, brigade and division reports, now in process of publication, will lay bare to the investigator the most secret springs of action, and present what, if it be an exaggerated image of the truth, will still, taken together, be reasonably correct in its proportions. Our great war, it is true, presents no single Caesar, Jomini or Napier to claim the honors of its historian, but this is because its vast proportions required more than one participant to compass its extent. Accepting Badeau as the representative of the chief under whom he served, and to whose records and recollections he had full access, we have thus far two personal narratives from the chiefs, one on each side—Grant and Johnston. And now the General of our Army, one of the foremost of its leaders during the most brilliant period of its history, follows with a personal narrative which bears as unmistakably the impress of his well-known mental peculiarities as the campaigns in which he was the chief actor, and of which he now has the right to claim the chief place as historian. Sherman's work differs on the whole from that of Johnston, which preceded it, in value, quite as much as it does in bulk; and though not without its story of personal grievance, this is a much less striking feature, and is the incident rather than the object. There is not the occasion for explanation or apology in Sherman's successful career that Johnston may be reasonably excused for finding, and if he had, as these volumes show he had, similar cause to complain of unjust treatment from the civilian intermeddlers with purely military affairs, this complaint is not tinged with that bitterness which the remembrance of failure following their interference would have given it. Johnston, in his account of his campaign, labored under the embarrassment that always attends the attempt to explain why one did not rather than how one did, and in this respect, General Sherman has every way the advantage. The world will always worship success. It is much more interested to know what insures results desired, than what was the cause of failure. There is something too of that unconscious, and thus proper egoism, in Sherman's work which feels assured of the public interest in all that concerns its hero, and this gives his narrative the charm of autobiography, less noticeable in what may be called Johnston's apology, rather than his history.

In these two volumes we are introduced to the author as the junior First-Lieutenant of Company G, Third Artillery, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in the spring of 1846, with Robert Anderson Captain; Henry B. Judd, senior First-Lieutenant, and George B. Ayres, Second-Lieutenant. Colonel William Gates commanded the post and regiment, with First-Lieutenant William Austine as his adjutant. Two other companies were at the post, viz., Martin Burke's and E. D. Keyes, and among the officers were T. W. Sherman, Morris Miller, H. B. Field, William Churchill, Joseph Stewart, and Surgeon McLaren, Texas has just been acquired and war with Mexico threatened. On the 1st of May May, Sherman reported to Colonel R. B. Mason, First Dragoons, New York, for recruiting service, and was assigned to the Pittsburg rendezvous, with a sub rendezvous at Zanesville, O.,—the threatened war making recruiting lively. In the latter part of May came the news of the actual outbreak and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma on the 8th and 9th of May. That month brought too a letter from Ord, then a First-Lieutenant in Company F, Third Artillery, at Fort McHenry, asking Sherman to apply for his Company, which had just received orders for California. In

answer to this the latter wrote to Washington, applying for active service without specifying any regiment. Then, with more zeal than discretion, he gathered together his recruits and transported them to Cincinnati, reporting, after turning them over, to Colonel Fanning, a one-armed veteran, who damned the young lieutenant up and down for leaving his post without orders, and sent him back to Pittsburg.

## LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

At 8 P.M. one day in the June following, Sherman received orders to join Ord's Company, and the next morning was on his way to New York, having sat up all the night to get his accounts in order, and in a great heat lest the ship which was to bear him with Company F to California, should sail without him. It was not, however, until the 14th of July that they got away in the U. S. store-ship *Lexington*, of which Lieutenant-Commander Theodorus Bailey was in command, Lieutenant William H. Macomb executive officer, Passed-Midshipmen Muse, Spotts, and J. W. A. Nicholson, the watch-officers; Wilson purser, and Abernethy surgeon and caterer of the mess. Among the passengers was Lieutenant H. W. Halleck of the Engineers. At Rio when the vessel touched, the officers went ashore, visited the theatre and then ordered an elegant supper; anticipating when the bill of 26,000 reis was presented, Mark Twain's experience on a similar occasion in Portugal. After buffetting about off Cape Horn nearly a month, and stopping ten days en route at Valparaiso, the *Lexington* finally dropped her anchor January 26, 1847, in Monterey Bay, after a voyage of 198 days from New York, and Sherman entered upon his experience of California life, to which the first two chapters of the first volume—83 pages—are devoted.

At that time, California was in a state of anarchy, and Kearney, Fremont and Stockton, were engaged in a triangular dispute as to the right to control affairs. "Commodore Shubrick had orders also from the Navy Department to control matters afloat; General Kearney, by virtue of his rank, had the right to control all the land-forces in the service of the United States; and Fremont claimed the same right by virtue of a letter he had received from Colonel Benton, then a Senator, and a man of great influence with Polk's Administration. So that among the younger officers the query was very natural, 'Who the devil is Governor of California?'" "One day," says Sherman, "I was on board the *Independence*, frigate, dining with the ward-room officers, when a war-vessel was reported in the offing, which in due time was made out to be the *Cyane*, Captain Dupont. After dinner, we were all on deck, to watch the new arrival, the ships, meanwhile, exchanging signals, which were interpreted that General Kearney was on board. As the *Cyane* approached, a boat was sent to meet her, with Commodore Shubrick's flag-officer, Lieutenant Lewis, to carry the usual messages, and to invite General Kearney to come on board the *Independence* as the guest of Commodore Shubrick. Quite a number of officers were on deck, among them Lieutenants Wise, Montgomery, Lewis, William Chapman, and others, noted wits and wags of the Navy. In due time, the *Cyane* anchored close by, and our boat was seen returning with a stranger in the stern-sheets, clothed in army-blue. As the boat came nearer, we saw that it was General Kearney with an old dragoon coat on, and an army-cap, to which the general had added the broad visor, cut from a full-dress hat, to shade his face and eyes against the glaring sun of the Gila region. Chapman exclaimed: 'Fellows, the problem is solved; there is the grand-vizier (visor) by G—d! He is Governor of California.'"

All the troops and the Navy regarded Kearney as the rightful Commander, though Fremont still remained at Los Angeles, styling himself as Governor, issuing orders, and holding his battalion of California Volunteers in apparent defiance of General Kearney. Moved by curiosity, Sherman called on the young explorer, "took some tea with him, and left, without being much impressed with him." But this California acquaintance stood him in good stead, as he tells us, when later on, it served to secure him access to Fremont, in command at St. Louis, where he had surrounded himself with all the dignity and inaccessibility of a military satrap.

The narrative of Sherman's early California experience will be found full of interest, especially by the older officers of our Army and Navy. Among those whose names are mentioned in this connection are, besides those above given, Colonel Swords, Quartermaster; Captain H. S. Turner, 1st Dragoons; Captains Emory and Warner, Topographical Engineers; Lieutenant J. W. Davidson, Colonel Mason, P. St. George Cooke, A. J. Smith, Geo. Stoneman, Captain W.

G. Marcy, Major Jas. A. Hardie, Colonel Stevenson, Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, Major Hunt, Joe Hooker, Colonel R. B. Mason, Harry Naglee, Brackett, Folsom, Lippett, Sumner, L. P. Graham, Rucker, Coutts, Campbell, Colonel B. Riley, Persifer F. Smith, Canby, Gibbs and Ogden, of the Army; and of the Navy, Wise, Bartlett, Maddox, Baldwin, Wilson, Maj. Gillespie, Biddle, Radford, T. Ap Catesby Jones, Lanman, Sloat, Louis McLane, Lewis, Montgomery, Bailey.

Biddle is described as "a small-sized man, but vivacious in the extreme," and with "a perfect contempt for humbug." Of Bailey this anecdote is told: "I remember the proclamation made by Burton and Captain Bailey, in taking possession of Lower California, which was in the usual florid style. Bailey signed his name as the senior naval officer at the station, but, as it was necessary to put it into Spanish to reach the inhabitants of the newly-acquired country, it was interpreted, 'El mas antiguo de todos los oficiales de la marina,' etc., which literally is 'the most ancient of all the naval officers,' etc., a translation at which we made some fun."

## ARMY LIFE DURING THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Sherman continued in California until the end of 1849. During that time the Mexican War, in which, much to his chagrin, he took no part, was brought to a close, gold was discovered, and this newly-acquired territory entered upon its career of prosperity. Army life in the midst of these transitions was not an enviable one. The monthly pay of a soldier was one half of the daily pay of the citizen by whose side he worked, and to prevent desertion was impossible. The pay of an officer was, too, a scant pittance in view of the price of everything. By commuting his rations in kind Sherman was, however, enabled to get along, and during a two-months' leave earned \$6,000 surveying, besides making a profit of \$1,500 out of an investment of \$500 as partner in a store. What is now San Francisco was then known as Yerba Buena. A naval officer, we are told,

"Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett, its first alcalde, had caused it to be surveyed and laid out into blocks and lots, which were being sold at \$16 a lot of fifty varas square; the understanding being that no single person could purchase of the alcalde more than one lot of fifty varas, and one lot-out of a hundred varas. Folsom, however, had got his clerk, orderlies, etc., to buy lots, and they, for a small consideration, conveyed them to him, so that he was nominally the owner of a good many lots. Lieutenant Halleck had bought one of each kind, and so had Warner. Many naval officers had also invested, and Captain Folsom advised me to buy some, but I felt actually insulted that he should think me such a fool as to pay money for property in such a horrid place as Yerba Buena, especially ridiculing his quarter of that city, then called Happy Valley. That Benicia has the best natural site for a commercial city, I am satisfied; and had half the money and half the labor since bestowed upon San Francisco been expended at Benicia, we should have at this day a city of palaces on the Carquinez Straits. The name of 'San Francisco,' however, fixed the city where it now is; for every ship in 1848-49, which cleared from any part of the world, knew the name of San Francisco, but not Yerba Buena or Benicia; and, accordingly, ships consigned to California came pouring in with their contents, and were anchored in front of Yerba Buena, the first town. Captains and crews deserted for the gold mines, and now half the city in front of Montgomery street is built over the hulks thus abandoned."

## Of the discovery of gold we have this account:

I remember one day, in the spring of 1848, that two men, Americans, came into the office and inquired for the Governor. I asked their business, and one answered that they had just come down from Captain Sutter on special business, and they wanted to see Governor Mason in person. I took them in to the Colonel, and left them together. After some time the Colonel came to his door and called to me. I went in, and my attention was directed to a series of papers unfolded on his table, in which lay about half an ounce of placer-gold. Mason said to me, "What is that?" I touched it and examined one or two of the larger pieces, and asked, "Is it gold?" Mason asked me if I had ever seen native gold. I answered that, in 1844, I was in Upper Georgia, and there saw some native gold, but it was much finer than this, and that it was in phials, or in transparent quills; but I said that, if this were gold, it could be easily tested, first, by its malleability, and next by acids. I took a piece in my teeth, and the metallic lustre was perfect. I then called to the clerk, Baden, to bring an axe and hatchet from the back-yard. When these were brought, I took the largest piece and beat it out flat, and beyond doubt it was metal, and a pure metal. Still, we attached little importance to the fact, for gold was known to exist at San Fernando, at the south, and yet was not considered of much value.

The time seemed opportune for leaving the service; several offers of employment and partnership presented themselves, and Sherman's written resignation was at one time prepared, but vetoed by General Smith, who wanted him for his Adjutant-General because of his familiarity with the country and knowledge of its then condition. Gibbs was then his aide-de-camp and Fitzgerald, Quartermaster. They had a general mess, and their efforts at housekeeping were simply ludicrous. One servant after another, whom General Smith had brought from New Orleans, with a solemn promise to stand by him for one whole year, deserted without a word of notice or expatriation, and in a few days none remained but little Isaac. The ladies had no maid or attendants; and the General, commanding all the mighty forces of the United States on the Pacific coast, had to scratch to get one good meal a day for his family! He was a gentleman of fine social qualities, genial and gentle, and joked at everything. Poor Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Ogden did not bear it as philosophers.

"I confess," says Sherman, "that the fidelity of



Colonel Mason's boy, 'Aaron,' and of General Smith's boy, 'Isaac,' at a time when every white man laughed at promises as something made to be broken, has given me a kindly feeling of respect for the negroes, and makes me hope that they will find an honorable 'status' in the jumble of affairs in which we now live."

#### RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA.

On the 2nd of January Lieutenant Sherman embarked for New York in the steamer *Oregon*; passage \$600, via Panama.

We reached New York about the close of January, after a safe and pleasant trip. Our party, composed of Ord, A. J. Smith, and Rucker, with the two boys, Antonio and Porfirio, put up at Delmonico's, on Bowling Green; and, as soon as we had cleaned up somewhat, I took a carriage, went to General Scott's office in Ninth street, delivered my despatches, was ordered to dine with him next day, and then went forth to hunt up my old friends and relations, the Scotts, Hoyts, etc., etc. On reaching New York, most of us had rough soldier's clothing, but we soon got a new outfit, and I dined with General Scott's family, Mrs. Scott being present, and also their son-in-law and daughter (Colonel and Mrs. H. L. Scott). The General questioned me pretty closely in regard to things on the Pacific coast, especially the politics, and startled me with the assertion that "our country was on the eve of a terrible civil war." He interested me by anecdotes of my old Army comrades in his recent battles around the city of Mexico, and I felt deeply the fact that our country had passed through a foreign war, that my comrades had fought great battles, and yet I had not heard a hostile shot. Of course, I thought it the last and only chance in my day, and that my career as a soldier was at an end. After some four or five days spent in New York, I was, by an order of General Scott, sent to Washington, to lay before the Secretary of War (Crawford, of Georgia), the despatches which I had brought from California. On reaching Washington, I found that Mr. Ewing was Secretary of the Interior, and I at once became a member of his family.

And has, we may add, continued a member of his family ever since, Miss Ewing not long after becoming Mrs. Sherman.

Six months later Sherman attended General Taylor's funeral as a sort of aide-de-camp, at the request of the Adjutant-General of the Army, Roger Jones, whose brother, a militia-general, commanded the escort, composed of militia and some regulars. Among the regulars he recalls the names of Captains John Sedgwick and W. F. Barry.

The years from 1850 to 1855 were divided between Missouri, Louisiana and California. In September, 1850, after a leave of absence, Sherman joined his company—(Light) Company C, Third Artillery, Bragg's, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. The other officers of the Company were 1st Lieutenant Hackaliah Brown, and 2d Lieutenant Jas. A. Hardie.

New horses had just been purchased for the battery, and we were preparing for work, when the mail brought the orders announcing the passage of the bill increasing the Commissary Department by four captains, to which we promoted Captains Shiras, Blair, Sherman, and Bowen. I was ordered to take post at St. Louis, and to relieve Captain A. J. Smith, First Dragoons, who had been acting in that capacity for some months. My commission bore date September 27, 1850. I proceeded forthwith to the city, relieved Captain Smith, and entered on the discharge of the duties of the office. Colonel N. S. Clarke, Sixth Infantry, commanded the department; Major D. C. Buell was Adjutant-General, and Captain W. S. Hancock was regimental quartermaster; Colonel Thomas Swords was the depot quartermaster. Subsequently Major S. Van Vleet relieved Colonel Swords. We continued to reside in St. Louis throughout the year 1851, and in the spring of 1852 I had occasion to visit Fort Leavenworth on duty, partly to inspect a lot of cattle which a Mr. Gordon, of Cass county, had contracted to deliver in New Mexico, to enable Colonel Sumner to attempt his scheme of making the soldiers in New Mexico self-supporting, by raising their own meat, and in a measure their own vegetables. I found Fort Leavenworth then, as now, a most beautiful spot, but in the midst of a wild Indian country. There were no whites settled in what is now the State of Kansas. Weston, in Missouri, was the great town, and speculation in town lots there and thereabout burnt the fingers of some of the Army officers, who wanted to plant their scanty dollars in a fruitful soil.

In September, 1852, Sherman left for New Orleans, to relieve Major Waggaman, against whom complaint had been made for what was regarded as Nepotism. General D. Twiggs was in command of the department, with Colonel W. W. S. Bliss (son-in-law of General Taylor) as his Adjutant-General. Colonel A. C. Myers was Quartermaster, Captain John F. Reynolds aide-de-camp, and Colonel A. J. Coffee Paymaster.

"General Twiggs was then one of the oldest officers of the army. His history extended back to the War of 1812, and he had served in early days with General Jackson in Florida and the Creek campaigns. He had fine powers of description, and often entertained us, at his office, with accounts of his experiences in the earlier settlements of the Southwest. Colonel Bliss had been General Taylor's adjutant in the Mexican War, and was universally regarded as one of the most finished and accomplished scholars in the army, and his wife was a most agreeable and accomplished lady."

#### SHERMAN AS A CALIFORNIA BANKER.

At New Orleans Sherman was offered a partnership by his personal friend, Major Turner, in a banking-house in San Francisco, with a tempting income and an interest that would accumulate and grow. Six months' leave was obtained to go to San Francisco to prospect. On the way he suffered shipwreck in the steamer *Lewis*, which ran ashore April 9, 1853, on "Duchworth Reef," Baulinuss Bay, about eighteen miles above the entrance to San Francisco. A second shipwreck was suffered in Sherman's attempt to reach San Francisco in a schooner which he joined on reaching the shore. In San Francisco he took quarters with Major Turner and General E. A. Hitchcock, commanding the Department of California; Captain Mason and Lieutenant Whitling, of the Engineers, being also of the mess. Deciding to go into business, Sherman returned East, sent in his resignation and embarked for California with his family, where he entered upon his career as

banker as partner in a house with \$300,000 capital and a credit in New York of \$50,000. Though they could loan money at three per cent. a month, the expenses were so heavy that there was no profit, and the risk was great. The firm's average deposits went up to half a million, and the sales of exchange and shipment of bullion \$200,000 a steamer. But losses came by bad loans and steady depreciation of real estate. The present South American contractor, Meiggs, left one day, Sherman tells us, in his debt \$10,000, which was not included in the other San Francisco debts, subsequently paid by Meiggs. Perhaps it is not too late for him to send his check for the amount with interest.

Sherman remained in California until 1857, during which time he was appointed Major-General of the Second Division of Militia, embracing San Francisco, a command which he held during the days of the famous vigilance committee, which he would and could have broken up, he tells us, if General Wool had not deliberately violated his pledge to furnish him with arms from the Benicia Arsenal. Farragut, who was in command at Mare Island, when applied to for assistance, replied more frankly that he had no authority, without orders from his department, to take any part in civil broils. During this period Mrs. Sherman, while on her way East, was run ashore in the *Golden Age*, April 29, 1855. In her company was "a young fellow named Eagan, now a captain in the Commissary Department."

"I have often heard Mrs. Sherman tell of the boy Eagan, then about fourteen years old, coming to her state room, and calling to her not to be afraid, as he was a good swimmer; but on coming out into the cabin, partially dressed, she felt more confidence in the cool manner, bearing, and greater strength of Mr. Winters. There must have been nearly a thousand souls on board at the time, few of whom could have been saved had the steamer gone down in mid channel, which surely would have resulted, had not Commodore Watkins been on deck, or had he been less prompt in his determination to beach his ship."

#### LAWYER—PROFESSOR—RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

In April, 1857, Sherman closed his unprofitable career as a San Francisco banker, having met all his responsibilities and passed through a severe panic, which brought down other houses, without suspending payment, but with an increase of credit and reputation. Going to New York, he made preparations to resume business there, taking an office at No. 12 Wall street, and establishing himself at 100 Prince street, with Barnard and McPherson, (of the Engineers), "both of whom afterwards obtained great fame in the Civil War." In New York, he struck another panic, occasioned by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and the St. Louis firm of James H. Lucas and Company, of which the Wall street house was the New York branch, suspended payment. "I transferred the funds," says Sherman, "belonging to all our correspondents, with lists of outstanding checks, to one or other of our bankers, and with the cash balance of the St. Louis house and their available assets, started for St. Louis. I may say, with confidence, that no man lost a cent by either of the banking-firms of Lucas, Turner and Company, of San Francisco or New York; but, as usual, those who owed us, were not always as just."

In St. Louis Sherman continued until December 7th, 1857, and then went to California for a fourth time, to close up the remaining business there. Returning to St. Louis in September, 1851, "the firm of Sherman and Ewing was duly announced, and our services to the public offered as Attorneys at Law." "I did not presume," he tells us, "to be a lawyer; but our agreement was that Thomas Ewing, Jr., a good and thorough lawyer, should manage all business in the courts, while I gave attention to collections, agencies for houses and lands, and such business as my experience in banking had qualified me for. Yet, as my name was embraced in a law-firm, it seemed to me proper to take out a license. Accordingly, one day when United States Judge Leconte was in our office, I mentioned the matter to him; he told me to go down to the clerk of his court, and he would give me the license. I inquired what examination I would have to submit to, and he replied, 'None at all; he would admit me on the ground of general intelligence.'"

Our lawyer did argue one case, however, for a fee of five dollars and lost it. The business grew, but was not sufficient for support, and something else had to be looked for, "and on the 11th of June, 1859, I wrote to Major D. C. Buell, Assistant Adjutant-General, on duty in the War Department with Secretary of War Floyd, inquiring if there was a vacancy among the Army Paymasters, or anything in his line that I could obtain. He replied promptly, and sent me the printed programme for a military college about to be organized in Louisiana, and advised me to apply for the Superintendent's place." This appointment was granted and for this honorable position, we are told, "I was indebted to Major D. C. Buell and General G. Mason Graham, to whom I have made full and due acknowledgment. During the Civil War, it was reported and charged that I owed my position to the personal friendship of Generals Bragg and Beauregard, and, that, in taking up arms against the South, I had been guilty of a breach of hospitality and friendship. I was not indebted to General Bragg, because he, himself, told me that he was not even aware that I was an applicant, and had favored the selection of Major Jenkins, another West Point graduate. General Beauregard had nothing whatever to do with the matter."

In Louisiana Sherman continued until the approach of war compelled him to decide with which section he would cast his lot, a decision which was promptly made, and in spite of the remonstrances of friends on all sides, in January, 1861, Sherman resigned his position as Superintendent of the "Louisiana Seminary of Learning and Military Academy." His resignation was received with the most complimentary expressions of regret, and the passage of resolutions of the same

character. On this matter General Sherman dwells at some length, "because," as he says, "during the Civil War, it was in Southern circles asserted that I was guilty of a breach of hospitality in taking up arms against the South." Of the officers of the Army then in Louisiana, that he can recall, he tells us, as being there at the time, who was faithful, was Colonel C. L. Kilburn, of the Commissary Department, and he was preparing to escape North.

The conscientious feeling which prompted this withdrawal from Louisiana, had no calculation of personal advantage. To Sherman at that day, it seemed to be the closing of his career. Civil War, with its call for ninety day volunteers, offered no prospect of employment to a soldier. He "thought, and may have said, that the national crisis had been brought about by the politicians, and, as it was upon us, they 'might fight it out.'" Therefore, when he turned North from New Orleans, he felt more disposed to look to St. Louis for a home, and to Major Turner to find him employment, than to the public service. This his friend, the Major, soon did, and by the end of March, we find him once more installed in St. Louis, this time as President of a city railroad with a salary of \$2,500. Meanwhile, he had visited, at Washington, his brother John, who had just been chosen Senator, and to whom his brother's "opinions, thoughts and feelings, wrought up by the events in Louisiana, must have seemed extravagant." Few signs of preparation for the conflict which he knew was impending, were to be seen at Washington; the Southern Senators still vapored on the floor of Congress, and even in the War Department, and about the public offices, there was open, unconcealed talk, amounting to high treason. The nonchalance of Mr. Lincoln, to whom John Sherman presented him, disappointed him, and on leaving the White House, I remember, he tells us, "that I broke out on John, d—ning the politicians generally, saying, 'You have got things in a hell of a fix, and you may get them out as you best can,' adding that the country was sleeping on a volcano that might burst forth at any minute, but that I was going to St. Louis to take care of my family, and would have no more to do with it. John begged me to be more patient, but I said I would not; that I had no time to wait, that I was off for St. Louis; and off I went." At St. Louis he found General William S. Harney, in command of the Department of Missouri, and there were five or six companies of United States troops in the arsenal, commanded by Captain N. Lyon; throughout the city, there had been organized, almost exclusively out of the German part of the population, four or five regiments of "Home Guards," with which movement Frank Blair, B. Gratz Brown, John M. Schofield, Clinton B. Fisk, and others, were most active on the part of the national authorities. April 6th came a despatch from Postmaster General Blair, offering him the position of Chief Clerk of the War Department, with that of Assistant Secretary of War to follow when Congress met. This he declined, saying:

"I thank you for the compliment contained in your offer, and assure you that I wish the Administration all success in its almost impossible task of governing this distracted and anarchical people."

#### ONCE MORE IN THE ARMY.

A subsequent offer from Frank Blair of a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers, to replace Harney, who was distrusted, was likewise declined, and the appointment was given to Lyon. Finding that even his best friends were becoming uneasy as to his political status, Sherman wrote to Cameron, May 8, 1861: "I hold myself now, as always, prepared to serve my country in the capacity for which I was trained. I did not and will not volunteer for three months, because I cannot throw my family upon the cold charity of the world. But for the three-years' call, made by the President, an officer can prepare his command and do good service. I will not volunteer as a soldier, because rightfully or wrongfully I feel unwilling to take a mere private's place, and, having for many years lived in California and Louisiana, the men are not well enough acquainted with me to elect me to my appropriate place. Should my services be needed, the records of the War Department will enable you to designate the station in which I can render most service." To this no direct answer was received, but on the 14th day of the same month came the appointment of Colonel of the Thirtieth Regular Infantry, which was accepted, and Sherman entered upon his new career as a soldier.

In the organization of McDowell's Army, Sherman was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Daniel Tyler. Lieutenant Piper, of the Third Artillery, was assigned to him as Adjutant, and Lieutenant McQuesten, "a fine young cavalry officer," fresh from West Point, as Aide-de-camp. With his Brigade Sherman participated in the battle of Bull Run, his story of which is told in his official report included in the chapter. After the battle one of his ninety-days' officers, whose time was up, informed him that he was about to leave for New York, and affably inquired:

"Colonel, what can I do for you?"

To which Sherman replied:

"Captain, this question of your term of service has been submitted to the rightful authority, and the decision has been published in orders. You are a soldier, and must submit to orders till you are properly discharged. If you attempt to leave without orders, it will be mutiny, and I will shoot you like a dog! Go back into the fort now, instantly, and don't dare to leave without my consent."

Mr. Lincoln, shortly after, drove into camp and, standing up in his carriage, "made one of the neatest, best and most feeling addresses I ever listened to, referring to our late disaster at Bull Run, the high duties that still devolved on us, and the brighter days yet to come. At one or two points the soldiers began to cheer, but he promptly checked them, saying: "



"Don't cheer, boys. I confess I rather like it myself, but Colonel Sherman here says it is not military; and I guess we had better defer to his opinion."

In winding up, he explained that, as President, he was commander-in-chief; that he was resolved that the soldiers should have everything that the law allowed; and he called on one and all to appeal to him personally in case they were wronged."

To this invitation the outraged captain responded with his complaint.

Mr. Lincoln, who was still standing, said:

"Threatened to shoot you?"

"Yes, sir, he threatened to shoot me."

Mr. Lincoln looked at him, then at me, and stooping his tall, spare form toward the officer, said to him in a loud stage-whisper, easily heard for some yards around: "Well, if I were you, and he threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it."

All were trembling after Bull Run, lest they should be held personally accountable for the disaster.

I remember, as a group of officers were talking in the large room of the Arlington House, used as the Adjutant-General's Office, one evening, some young officer came in with a list of the new brigades just announced at the War Department, which embraced the names of Heintzelman, Keyes, Franklin, Andrew Porter, W. T. Sherman, and others, who had been Colonels in the battle, and all of whom had shared the common stampede. Of course, we discredited the truth of the list; and Heintzelman broke out in his nasal voice, "By ———, it's all a lie! Every mother's son of you will be cashiered." We all felt he was right, but, nevertheless, it was true; and we were all announced in General Orders as Brigadier-Generals of volunteers.

#### THE STORY OF INSANITY.

Three unpleasant episodes in Sherman's otherwise most satisfactory military career, stand out prominently in this history. One is the set back he received at the opening of the war, by Cameron's fastening upon him for a time the reputation of insanity; the second is the intrigue of McClernand against him, and the third the disapproval of his convention with Johnston after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and the accession of President Johnson. To each of these considerable space is given in the narrative, and the circumstances are detailed at some length.

It was in October, 1861, that Mr. Cameron visited Sherman at Louisville, attended by Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas, and six or seven gentlemen who turned out to be newspaper reporters, one of whom was Sam. Wilkeson, a well known veteran of the quill. All of these gentlemen were admitted to a military conference in Sherman's room, at the Galt House, in which room the General some years later repeated to the writer the incidents of this visit as they were brought up fresh to his recollection by the associations of the place, and substantially as they are recorded in his volume. He says:

About this time my attention was drawn to the publication in all the Eastern papers, which of course was copied at the West, of the report that I was "crazy, insane, and mad," that "I had demanded two hundred thousand men for the defence of Kentucky," and the authority given for this report was stated to be the Secretary of War himself, Mr. Cameron, who never, to my knowledge, took pains to affirm or deny it. My position was therefore simply unbearable, and it is probable I resented the cruel insult with language of intense feeling. Still I received no orders, no re-enforcements, not a word of encouragement or relief, and re-Brigadier-General Don Carlos Buell arrived at Louisville about the middle of November, with orders to relieve me, and I was transferred for duty to the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report in person to Major-General H. W. Halleck, at St. Louis. . . . At the time I was so relieved I thought, of course, it was done in fulfillment of Mr. Lincoln's promise to me (that he would not tax him with an independent command), and as a necessary result of my repeated demand for the fulfillment of that promise; but I saw and felt, and was of course deeply moved to observe, the manifest belief that there was more or less of truth in the rumor that the cares, perplexities, and anxiety of the situation had unbalanced my judgment and mind. Still, on a review of the only official documents before the War Department at the time, it was cruel for a Secretary of War to give a tacit credence to a rumor which probably started without his wish or intention, yet through his instrumentality. Of course, I could not deny the fact, and had to submit to all its painful consequences for months; and, moreover, I could not hide from myself that many of the officers and soldiers subsequently placed under my command looked at me askance and with suspicion. Indeed, it was not until the following April that the battle of Shiloh gave me personally the chance to redeem my good name.

The newspapers, he adds, "kept harping on my insanity and paralyzed my efforts. In spite of myself, they tortured me from some words and acts of imprudence." The result was Sherman was ordered from Sedalia back to St. Louis, where he found Mrs. Sherman, who, "naturally and properly distressed at the continued newspaper reports of the insanity of her husband, had come on to see him. The chief sinner, it appears was, Halsted, of the Cincinnati Commercial, who 'was generally believed to be an honorable man;' but when asked why he, who certainly knew better, would reiterate such a damaging slander, 'answered, quite cavalierly, that it was one of the news items of the day, and he had to keep up with the time; but he would be most happy to publish any correction I might make, as though I could deny such a malicious piece of scandal affecting myself.'" This recall from Sedalia simply swelled the cry. It was alleged that I was recalled by reason of something foolish I had done at Sedalia, though in fact I had done absolutely nothing, except to recommend what was done immediately thereafter on the advice of Colonel McPherson, on a subsequent inspection. Seeing and realizing that my efforts were useless, I concluded to ask for a twenty days' leave of absence, to accompany Mrs. Sherman to our home in Lancaster, and to allow the storm to blow over somewhat. It also happened to be mid-winter, when nothing was doing; so Mrs. Sherman and I returned to Lancaster, where I was born, and where I supposed I was better known and appreciated."

At the expiration of this leave Sherman was assigned to the camp of instruction at Benton Barracks. Though it was mid-winter, Halleck was pushing his preparations most vigorously, and with him, General Sherman tells us, originated the movement up the Tennessee, carried out in February by Grant, who was then under

Halleck's orders, and which resulted in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson—"the first real success on our side in the civil war." The battle of Shiloh followed, of which we are told that "Hildebrand's brigade was soon knocked to pieces, but Buckland's and McDowell's kept their organization throughout. Stuart's was driven back to the river, and did not join me in person till the second day of the battle." Out of this battle "a controversy was started and kept up, mostly to the personal prejudice of General Grant, who as usual maintained an imperturbable silence." As a consequence Grant was substantially left out of the subsequent reorganization, "and was named 'second in command,' according to some French notion with no clear well-defined command or authority." He rarely complained, but "I could see," says Sherman, "that he felt deeply the indignity, if not insult, heaped upon him." One day Sherman learned casually that Grant had applied for a thirty days' leave, and immediately called to see what it meant:

I found him seated on a camp-stool, with papers on a rude camp-table; he seemed to be employed in assorting letters, and tying them up with red tape into convenient bundles. After passing the usual compliments, I inquired if it were true that he was going away. He said, "Yes." I then inquired the reason, and he said: "Sherman, you know. You know that I am in the way here. I have stood it as long as I can, and can endure it no longer." I inquired where he was going to, and he said, "St. Louis." I then asked if he had any business there, and he said, "Not a bit." I then begged him to stay, illustrating his case by my own.

Before the battle of Shiloh, I had been cast down by a mere newspaper assertion of "crazy;" but that single battle had given me new life, and now I was in high feather; and I argued with him that, if he went away, events would go right along, and he would be left out; whereas, if he remained, some happy accident might restore him to favor and his true place. He certainly appreciated my friendly advice, and promised to wait awhile; at all events, not to go without seeing me again, or communicating with me. Very soon after this, I was ordered to Chevala, where, on the 6th of June, I received a note from him, saying that he had reconsidered his intention, and would remain.

#### INTRIGUES AGAINST SHERMAN AND GRANT.

Sherman's own turn came again soon, and he found need of all the philosophy he had so kindly put at the disposal of his friend, when on the morning of January 2, 1863, during the movement against Vicksburg, Admiral Porter told him that General McClernand had arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo, and it was rumored he had come down to supersede him. General Sherman went down at once to meet him, and put himself under his orders, explaining the position of affairs:

General McClernand was appointed to this command by President Lincoln in person, who had no knowledge of what was then going on down the river. Still, my relief, on the heels of a failure, (the failure of the attempt against Vicksburg from the Yazoo,) raised the usual cry, at the North, of "repulse, failure, and bungling." There was no bungling on my part, for I never worked harder or with more intensity of purpose in my life; and General Grant, long after, in his report of the operations of the siege of Vicksburg, gave us all full credit for the skill of the movement, and described the almost impregnable nature of the ground; and, although in all official reports I assumed the whole responsibility, I have ever felt that had General Morgan promptly and skillfully sustained the lead of Frank Blair's brigade on that day, we should have broken the rebel line, and effected a lodgment on the hills behind Vicksburg. General Frank Blair was outspoken and indignant against Generals Morgan and De Courcy, at the time, and always abused me for assuming the whole blame. But, had we succeeded, we might have found ourselves in a worse trap, when General Pemberton was at full liberty to turn his whole force against us. . . . Porter's manner to McClernand was so curt that I invited him out into a forward-cabin where he had his charts, and asked him what he meant by it. He said that "he did not like him;" that in Washington, before coming West, he had been introduced to him by President Lincoln, and he had taken a strong prejudice against him. I begged him, for the sake of harmony, to waive that, which he promised to do.

Further on in the siege of Vicksburg General Sherman tells us:

We all knew, what was notorious, that General McClernand was still intriguing against General Grant, in hopes to regain the command of the whole expedition, and that others were raising a clamor against General Grant in the newspapers at the North. Even Mr. Lincoln and General Halleck seemed to be shaken; but at no instant of time did we (his personal friends) slacken in our loyalty to him. One night, after such a discussion, and believing that General McClernand had no real plan of action shaped in his mind, I wrote my letter of April 8, 1863, to Colonel Rawlins, which letter is embraced in full at page 616 of Badeau's book. . . . This is the letter which some critics have styled a "protest." We never had a council of war at any time during the Vicksburg campaign. We often met casually, regardless of rank or power, and talked and gossiped on things in general, as officers do and should. But my letter speaks for itself. It shows my opinions clearly at that stage of the game, and was meant partially to induce General Grant to call on General McClernand for a similar expression of opinion, but so far as I know, he did not. He went on quietly to work out his own designs; and he has told me, since the war, that had we possessed in December, 1862, the experience of marching and maintaining armies without a regular base, which we afterward acquired, he would have gone on from Oxford as first contemplated, and would not have turned back because of the destruction of his depot at Holly Springs by Van Dorn. The distance from Oxford to the rear of Vicksburg is little greater than by the circuitous route we afterward followed, from Bruinsburg to Jackson and Vicksburg, during which we had neither depot nor train of supplies. I have never criticized General Grant's strategy on this or any other occasion, but I thought then that he had lost an opportunity, which cost him and us six months' extra hard work, for we might have captured Vicksburg from the direction of Oxford in January, quite as easily as was afterward done in July, 1863.

At one time of the failure of the assault of the 22d of May on Vicksburg, General Grant, who was in company with Sherman, was handed a note in pencil on a loose piece of paper, and in McClernand's handwriting: "his troops had captured the rebel parapet in his front," that "the flag of the Union waved over the stronghold of Vicksburg," and asking him (General Grant) to give renewed orders to McPherson and Sherman to press their attacks on their respective fronts, lest the enemy should concentrate on him (McClernand.) General Grant said, "I don't believe a word of it;" but Sherman reasoned with him, that this note was official, and must be credited; so the assault was ordered, and greatly to the damage of the assaulters and equally to the damage of McClernand, whose removal from the command of the Thirteenth Corps to which Ord succeeded, speedily followed.

The immediate cause, however, of General McClernand's removal was the publication of a sort of congratulatory order addressed to his troops, first published in St. Louis, in which he claimed that he had actually succeeded in making a lodgment in Vicksburg, but had lost it, owing to the fact that McPherson and Sherman did not fulfill their parts of the general plan of attack.

This was simply untrue. The two several assaults made May 22d, on the lines of Vicksburg, had failed, by reason of the great strength of the position and the determined fighting of its garrison. I have seen since the position at Sevastopol, and without hesitation I declare that at Vicksburg to have been the more difficult of the two.

The campaign of Vicksburg, in its conception and execution, belonged exclusively to General Grant, not only in the great whole, but in the thousands of its details. I still retain many of his letters and notes, all in his own handwriting, prescribing the routes of march for divisions and detachments, specifying even the amount of food and tools to be carried along. Many persons gave his Adjutant-General, Rawlins, the credit for these things, but they were in error; for no commanding general of an Army ever gave more of his personal attention to details, or wrote so many of his own orders, reports, and letters, as General Grant. His success at Vicksburg justly gave him great fame at home and abroad. The President conferred on him the rank of Major-General in the Regular Army, the highest grade then existing by law; and General McPherson and I shared in his success by receiving similar commissions as Brigadier-Generals in the Regular Army.

#### THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

But the most valuable portion of the two volumes is the account of the Atlanta Campaign and the March to the Sea, the great military operations for which Sherman was immediately responsible and with which his name will be associated so long as the story of the great Captains is told. This, with the concluding chapters, occupies the whole of the second volume. Though there is no direct reply to Joe Johnston's book, his statements in regard to the comparative losses of the contending armies are answered by a most conclusive array of official reports of losses, the accuracy of which cannot well be questioned. From these it appears that from Dalton to New Hope Johnston's losses were (including prisoners) 8,638 against Sherman's 9,299, the forces being about two to one. The comparative losses in the entire campaign, from May to September inclusive, were for the Union Army:

Killed.....	4,433
Wounded.....	32,528
Missing.....	4,442

Aggregate loss.....31,007

In the Southern army, according to the reports of Surgeon Foard (pp. 576, 577, Johnston's "Narrative"):

Killed (Johnston).....	1,221
" (Hood).....	1,833

Total killed.....	3,054
Wounded (Johnston).....	8,229
" (Hood).....	10,733

Total killed and wounded.....21,996

Add prisoners captured by us, and officially reported at the time.....12,933

Aggregate loss to Southern army.....34,970

General Sherman also gives a careful tabular statement compiled from the official records of the Adjutant-General's office, giving the "effective strength" of the Army under his command for each of the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1864, which enumerate every man (infantry, artillery and cavalry) for duty. The recapitulation clearly exhibits the actual truth. He opened the campaign with 93,797 men. Blair's two divisions joined early in June, giving 112,819, which number gradually became reduced to 106,070, 91,675 and 81,758 at the end of the campaign. This gradual reduction was not altogether owing to death and wounds, but to the expiration of service, or by detachments sent to points at the rear.

General Sherman publishes letters to show that neither Grant or Thomas at first heartily favored his proposed march to the sea, General Grant telegraphing, "if you can see a chance of destroying Hood's army, attend to that first, and make your other move secondary." To this Sherman replied, May 2, 1864: "No single army can catch Hood, and I am convinced the best results will follow from our defeating Jeff Davis's cherished plan of making me leave Georgia by manoeuvring. Thus far I have confined my efforts to thwart this plan, and have reduced baggage so that I can pick up and start in any direction; but I regard the pursuit of Hood as useless." Consent came in reply to this, and this, General Sherman tells us, "was the first time that General Grant assented to the 'march to the sea,' and, although many of his warm friends and admirers insist that he was the author and projector of that march, and that I simply executed his plans, General Grant has never, in my opinion, thought so or said so."

On the 12th of November Sherman, with a full staff, started from Kingston for Atlanta; the last despatch came over the wires from Thomas, and was received by the operator with a pocket instrument held in his lap. Sherman adds:

I answered simply: "Despatch received—all right." About that instant of time, some of our men burnt a bridge, which severed the telegraph wire, and all communication with the rear ceased therefrom. . . . As we rode on toward Atlanta that night, I remember the railroad trains going to the rear with a furious speed; the engineers and the few men about the trains waving us an affectionate adieu. It surely was a strange event—two hostile Armies marching in opposite directions, each in the full belief that it was achieving a final and conclusive result in a great war; and I was strongly inspired with the feeling that the movement on our part was a direct attack upon the Rebel army and the Rebel capital at Richmond, though a full thousand miles of hostile country intervened, and that, for better or worse, it would end the war. . . . a feeling of something to come, vague and undefined, still full of venture and intense interest. Even the common soldiers caught the inspiration, and many a group called out to me as I worked my way past them, "Uncle Billy, I guess Grant is waiting for us at Richmond!" Indeed, the general sentiment was that we were marching for Richmond, and that there we should end the war, but how and when they seemed to care not; nor did they measure the distance, or count the cost in life, or bother their brains about the great rivers to be crossed, and the food required for man and beast, that had to be gathered by the way. There was a "devil-may-care" feeling pervading officers and men, that made me feel the full load of responsibility, for success would be accepted as a matter of course, whereas, should we fail, this "march" would be adjudged the wild adventure of a crazy fool.

For the history of that march, so full of dramatic incident, we must refer to the narrative itself, where it is told with a rare power of graphic description.



which shows that the author can write as well as he fought. Of it he says:

"I only regarded the march from Atlanta to Savannah as a 'shift of base,' as the transfer of a strong Army, which had no opponent, and had finished its then work, from the interior to a point on the sea-coast, from which it could achieve other important results. I considered this march as a means to an end, and not as an essential act of war. Still, then, as now, the march to the sea was generally regarded as something extraordinary, something anomalous, something out of the usual order of events; whereas, in fact, I simply moved from Atlanta to Savannah, as one step in the direction of Richmond, a movement that had to be met and defeated, or the war was necessarily at an end. Were I to express my measure of the relative importance of the march to the sea, and of that from Savannah northward, I would place the former at one, and the latter at ten, or the maximum.

#### THE DIFFICULTY WITH STANTON.

At Savannah Mr. Stanton appeared. Up to this time all the cotton had been carefully guarded, with orders to General Easton to ship it by the return vessels to New York, for the adjudication of the nearest prize-court, accompanied with invoices and all evidence of title to ownership. Marks, numbers, and other figures, were carefully preserved on the bales, so that the court might know the history of each bale. But Mr. Stanton, who surely was an able lawyer, changed all this, and ordered the obliteration of all the marks, so that no man, friend or foe, could trace his identical cotton. I thought it strange at the time, and think it more so now; for I am assured that claims, real and fictitious, have been proved up against this identical cotton of three times the quantity actually captured, and that reclamations on the Treasury have been allowed for more than the actual quantity captured, viz., thirty-one thousand bales. One firm in New York, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman and Co., have, as we chance to know, made a small fortune as the agents of these reclamations, which amount to millions, awards being given to the amount of half a million or more at a time. Mr. Stanton at once occupied himself in speering around to see whether the soldier, who had given Savannah a Christmas present to the nation, had busied himself sufficiently meanwhile in giving the fugitive negroes all the corn and fodder and transportation they asked for. Luckily the negroes themselves convinced him that his suspicions on this head were groundless, and that they understood their own interests far better than did the men in Washington, who tried to make political capital out of this negro question. "The idea," exclaims General Sherman, with just indignation, "that such men should have been permitted to hang around Mr. Lincoln, to torture his life by suspicions of the officers who were toiling with the single purpose to bring the war to a successful end, and thereby to liberate all slaves, is a fair illustration of the influences that poison a political capital."

The details of the misunderstanding that arose between Sherman and the War Department at the time of Johnston's surrender are given at length, and the letters and documents relating thereto presented in full. With reference to Stanton's bulletin, with his ten reasons for rejecting Sherman's convention with Johnston, Sherman says:

"The publication of this bulletin by authority was an outrage on me, for Mr. Stanton had failed to communicate to me in advance, as was his duty, the purpose of the Administration to limit our negotiations to purely military matters; but, on the contrary, at Savannah he had authorized me to control all matters, civil and military. By this bulletin, he implied that I had previously been furnished with a copy of his despatch of March 8 to General Grant, which was not so; and he gave warrant to the impression, which was soon broadcast, that I might be bribed by banker's gold to permit Davis to escape. I regarded this bulletin of Mr. Stanton as a personal and official insult, which I afterward publicly resented. . . . To say that I was merely angry at the tone and substance of these published bulletins of the War Department, would hardly express the state of my feelings. I was outraged beyond measure, and was resolved to resent the insult, cost what it might. . . . President Johnson was extremely cordial to me, and knowing that I was chafing under the censures of the War Department, especially of the two war bulletins of Mr. Stanton, he volunteered to say that he knew of neither of them till seen in the newspapers, and that Mr. Stanton had shown neither to him nor to any of his associates in the cabinet till they were published. Nearly all the members of the cabinet made similar assurances to me afterwards, and, as Mr. Stanton made no friendly advances, and offered no word of explanation or apology, I declined General Grant's friendly offers for a reconciliation, but, on the contrary, resolved to resent what I considered an insult, as publicly as it was made."

As General Sherman went on to the grand stand on the occasion of the review of the Grand Armies in Washington:

"I found Mrs. Sherman, with her father and son. Passing them, I shook hands with the President, General Grant, and each member of the cabinet. As I approached Mr. Stanton he offered me his hand, but I declined it publicly, and the fact was universally noticed. I then took my post on the left of the President, and for six hours and a half stood, while the Army passed in the order of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Fourteenth Corps. It was, in my judgment, the most magnificent Army in existence—sixty-five thousand men, in splendid *physique*, who had just completed a march of nearly two thousand miles in a hostile country, in good drill, and who realized that they were being closely scrutinized by thousands of their fellow-countrymen and by foreigners. . . . For six hours and a half that strong tread of the Army of the West resounded along Pennsylvania avenue; not a soul of that vast crowd of spectators left his place; and, when the rear of the column had passed by, thousands of the spectators still lingered to express their sense of confidence in the strength of a Government which could claim such an Army."

#### PERSONAL CRITICISMS AND ANECDOTES.

General Sherman's work is throughout descriptive, rather than critical. His opinion of the other leading generals in the war, he leaves to be inferred, as a rule, from his statement of fact, without giving direct expression to his own judgment upon them. Of his chief adversary Johnston, nothing is said in way of praise or blame, and in regard to the other Southern leaders, he practices a similar reserve. Of Halleck's military ability, he seems to have formed a higher opinion than generally prevails in the Army. Thomas, it is evident, had too lymphatic a temperament to meet with his full approval, though he is most cordial and hearty in his commendation of the service at Nashville, by which the triumph of the campaign to Atlanta and thence on to Savannah was rounded out and completed. In the expression of opinion as to his subordinates, he is less reserved. Howard was evidently a favorite, Hooker, emphatically not so. Logan and Blair were too much under the control of political ambition to please him.

McClernand he condemns as an intriguer. McPherson won upon his affection and esteem as he did upon that of all who knew him. Of Slocum, Hazen, Jeff. Davis, Kilpatrick, and others, he speaks in terms of commendation. If he speaks less pleasantly of some, he may urge in extenuation the plea of the author, who when criticized by a friend for some unpleasant comments in his volume, answered: "My dear fellow, if you only knew how many unpleasant things I might have said and did not, you would wonder at my forbearance." While General Sherman does not go out of his way to criticize, those who cross the path of his narrative are pushed aside with more concern for the truth of history than sensitiveness as to their feelings, or that of their posterity. At Knoxville Gordon Granger went on Sherman's black list, as well as that of General Grant, who writes: "Granger is on the way to Burnside's relief, but I have lost all faith in his energy or capacity to manage an expedition of the importance of this one." General Grant further wrote that "General Granger, instead of moving with great rapidity, as ordered, seemed to move 'slowly' and with reluctance."

General Banks lost caste when he delayed his movement to Alexandria to assist in the inauguration of a civil government for Louisiana, under Gov. Hahn and to set off some fire works on the occasion, and direct the performance of the "Anvil Chorus" by the band of his army, with an accompaniment of church bells and cannon fired by electricity. "I regarded all such ceremonies," exclaims the disgusted Sherman, who refused to participate, "as out of place at a time when it seemed to me every hour and every minute were due to war."

Of political Generals, as a class, he formed no high opinion. In giving his reason for choosing Howard to succeed McPherson, he says:

"General Logan had taken command of the Army of the Tennessee by virtue of his seniority, and had done well; but I did not consider him equal to the command of three corps. Between him and General Blair there existed a natural rivalry. Both were men of great courage and talent, but were politicians by nature and experience, and it may be that for this reason they were mistrusted by regular officers like Generals Schofield, Thomas, and myself. It was all-important that there should exist a perfect understanding among the Army commanders, and at a conference with General George H. Thomas at the headquarters of General Thomas J. Woods, commanding a division in the Fourth Corps, he (Thomas) remonstrated warmly against my recommending that General Logan should be regularly assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee by reason of his accidental seniority. We discussed fully the merits and qualities of every officer of high rank in the Army, and finally settled on Major-General O. O. Howard as the best officer who was present and available for the purpose. General Howard's place in command of the Fourth Corps was filled by General Stanley, one of his division commanders, on the recommendation of General Thomas. All these promotions happened to fall upon West Pointers, and doubtless Logan and Blair had some reason to believe that we intended to monopolize the higher honors of the war for the regular officers. I remember well my own thoughts and feelings at the time, and feel sure that I was not intentionally partial to any class. I wanted to succeed in taking Atlanta, and needed commanders who were purely and technically soldiers, men who would obey orders and execute them promptly and on time. I believed that General Howard would do all these faithfully and well, and I think the result has justified my choice. I regarded both Generals Logan and Blair as 'volunteers,' that looked to personal fame and glory as auxiliary and secondary to their political ambition, and not as professional soldiers."

"General Hooker," he tells us, "was offended because he was not chosen to succeed McPherson; but his chances were not even considered; indeed, I had never been satisfied with him since his affair at the Kulp House, and had been more than once disposed to relieve him of his corps, because of his repeated attempts to interfere with Generals McPherson and Schofield. I am told that he says that Thomas, who 'heartily' recommended Hooker's application to be relieved of the command of the Twentieth Corps, and I were jealous of him; but this is hardly probable, for we on the spot did not rate his fighting qualities as high as he did, and I am, moreover, convinced that both he and General Butterfield went to the rear for personal reasons." General Halleck seems to have shared in this distrust of "fighting Joe," as is shown by a letter from him to Sherman which is published. Grant and Halleck shared the opinion as to the slowness of "Old Reliable," of Sherman, who refers to one occasion particularly, at the time of the fall of Atlanta, as "the only time during the campaign I can recall seeing General Thomas urge his horse into a gallop." Thomas' phlegm seems to have given away, however, before the report of the evacuation of Atlanta. "The news seemed to him too good to be true. He snapped his fingers, whistled, and almost danced, and as the news spread to the Army, the shouts that arose from our men, the wild hallooing and glorious laughter, were to us a full recompense for the labor and toils and hardships through which we had passed in the previous three months."

It was to Sherman, however, that Thomas was in no small degree indebted for his original appointment as Brigadier-General.

General Anderson, it appears, had some difficulty in prevailing on Lincoln "to appoint George H. Thomas, a native of Virginia, to be Brigadier-General, because so many Southern officers had already played false; but I was still more emphatic in my indorsement of him."

During the Atlanta campaign the most stringent orders were issued to reduce the *impedimenta* to the smallest possible allowance, and Sherman set the example, and did not have a tent, nor did any officer about him have one, but only wall tent-flies, without poles, and no tent-furniture of any kind. "Most of the General officers, except Thomas, followed my example strictly; but he had a regular headquarters-camp. I frequently called his attention to the orders on this subject, rather jestingly than seriously. He would break out against his officers for having such luxuries, but, needing a tent himself, and being good-natured and slow to act, he never enforced my orders perfectly. In addition to his regular wagon-train, he had a big wagon which could be converted into an office, and this we used to call 'Thomas's circus.'"

"General Palmer, 'who succeeded Thomas,' is described as a man of ability, but not enterprising." On one occasion even McPherson fell short of Sherman's expectations:

McPherson had startled Johnston in his fancied security, but had not done the full measure of his work. He had in hand twenty-three thousand of the best men of the Army, and could have walked into Resaca (then held only by a small brigade), or he could have placed his whole force astride the railroad above Resaca, and there have easily withstood the attack of all of Johnston's Army, with the knowledge that Thomas and Schofield were on his heels. Had he done so, I am certain that Johnston would not have ventured to attack him in position, but would have retreated eastward by Spring Place, and we should have captured half his army and all his artillery and wagons at the very beginning of the campaign. Such an opportunity does not occur twice in a single life, but at the critical moment McPherson seems to have been a little timid.

General Mower was regarded as one of the boldest and best fighting Generals in the whole Army, and this led to his appointment to command the Twentieth Corps. Corse was another favorite, and what is thought of him is best shown by the publication of two characteristic letters. One after Allatoona, in which he said: "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to whip all h—l yet!" And another the day previous, addressed to "Major-General S. G. French, Confederate States, etc.," who demanded the surrender of Allatoona "to prevent the needless effusion of blood." "Your communication demanding surrender of my command I acknowledge receipt of, and respectfully reply that we are prepared for the 'needless effusion of blood' whenever it is agreeable to you." It will be remembered that French was repulsed with heavy loss.

General Grant when he designated Wilson to command Sherman's Cavalry, predicted that he would, by his personal activity, increase the effect of that arm "fifty per cent.," but, says Sherman, "I had not so much faith in Cavalry as he had."

Kilpatrick seems to have met with favor, and we are told:

For some days our communication with Nashville was interrupted by the destruction of the telegraph lines, as well as railroad. I at once ordered strong reconnoissances forward from our flanks on the left by Garrard, and on the right by Kilpatrick. The former moved with so much caution that I was displeased; but Kilpatrick, on the contrary, displayed so much zeal and activity that I was attracted to him at once. At the capture of Leggett's Hill, "General Gresham, a great favorite, was badly wounded; and there also Colonel Tom Reynolds, now of Madison, Wisconsin, was shot through the leg. When the surgeons were debating the propriety of amputating it in his hearing, he begged them to spare the leg, as it was very valuable, being an 'imported leg.' He was of Irish birth, and this well-meant piece of wit saved his leg, for the surgeons thought, if he cut, he would perpetrate a joke at such a time, they would trust to his vitality to save his limb."

"General Barnard was regarded then, as now, one of the first engineers of the age, perfectly competent to advise me on the strategy and objects of the new campaign."

As illustrating the possibility of complete reconciliation between the two sections, the following anecdote is to the point:

While we occupied the west bank of the Big Black, the east bank was watched by a rebel cavalry-division, commanded by General Armstrong. He had four brigades, commanded by Generals Whittell, Stark, Cosby, and Wirt Adams. Quite frequently they communicated with us by flags of truce on trivial matters, and we reciprocated; merely to observe them. One day a flag of truce, borne by a Captain B—, of Louisville, Kentucky, escorted by about twenty-five men, was reported at Messinger's Ferry, and I sent orders to let them come right into my tent. This brought them through the camps of the Fourth Division, and part of the Second; and as they drew up in front of my tent, I invited Captain B— and another officer with him (a Major from Mobile) to dismount, to enter my tent, and to make themselves at home. Their escort was sent to join mine, with orders to furnish them forage and every thing they wanted. B— had brought a sealed letter for General Grant at Vicksburg, which was dispatched to him. In the evening we had a good supper, with wine and cigars, and, as we sat talking, B— spoke of his father and mother, in Louisville, got leave to write them a long letter without its being read by any one, and then we talked about the war. He said:

"What is the use of your persevering? It is simply impossible to subdue eight millions of people!" asserting that "the feeling in the South had become so embittered that a reconciliation was impossible."

I answered that, "sitting as we then were, we appeared very comfortable, and surely there was no trouble in our becoming friends."

"Yes," said he, "that is very true of us, but we are gentlemen of education, and can easily adapt ourselves to any condition of things; but this would not apply equally well to the common people, or to the common soldiers."

I took him out to the camp-fires behind the tent, and there were the men of his escort and mine mingled together, drinking their coffee, and happy as soldiers always seem. I asked B— what he thought of that, and he admitted that I had the best of the argument. Before I dismissed this flag of truce, his companion consulted me confidentially as to what disposition he ought to make of his family, then in Mobile, and I frankly gave him the best advice I could.

#### GRANT AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

Of General Grant as a public speaker this story told:

On the 18th of March I had issued orders assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and was seated in office, when the general came and said they were about to present him a sword, inviting me to come and see the ceremony. I went back into what was the dining-room of the house; on the table lay a rosewood box, containing a sword, sash, spurs, etc., and round about the table were grouped Mrs. Grant, Nelly, and one or two of the boys. I was introduced to a large, corpulent gentleman, the mayor, and another citizen, who had come down from Helena to make this presentation of a sword to their fellow-townsmen. I think that Rawlins, Bowers, Badeau, and one or more of General Grant's personal staff, were present. The mayor rose and in the most dignified way read a finished speech to General Grant, who stood, as usual, very awkwardly; and the mayor closed his speech by handing him the resolutions of the City Council engrossed on parchment, with a broad ribbon and large seal attached. After the mayor had fulfilled his office, so well, General Grant said: "Mr. Mayor, as I knew that this ceremony was to occur, and as I am not used to speaking, I have written something in reply." He then began to fumble in his pockets, first his breast-coat pocket, then his pants, vest, etc., and after considerable delay he pulled out a crumpled piece of common yellow cartridge-paper, which he handed to the mayor. His whole manner was awkward in the extreme, yet perfectly characteristic, and in strong contrast with the elegant parchment and speech of the mayor. When, read, however, the substance of his answer was most excellent, short, concise, and, if it had been delivered by word of mouth, would have been all that the occasion required.

I could not help laughing at a scene so characteristic of the man who then stood prominent before the country, and to whom all had turned as the only one qualified to guide the nation in a war that had become painfully critical.



## HEAVY RIFLED GUNS.

It is not many years since Engineers and Ordnance officers, held the opinion that smooth-bore guns were fully equal to all the requirements in the way of Artillery for iron-clad fighting; nay more, they thought, as we did, that the heavy smooth bores, such as the 15 and 20 inch guns projecting spherical shot, with enormous charges of powder, and very high initial velocities, were not only amply powerful to penetrate the armor of any armored vessel that was likely to be constructed for many years, but that this system would also be superior to its competitor, the rifle, both on account of the more serious nature of the hole made in armor by a round shot when it does penetrate, as well as the greater simplicity of the gun and its projectile. The last few years have changed all this. A 20-inch round shot weighing upwards of 1,000 lbs., fired from a 51 ton gun and exerting, when fired with full charge, the enormous dynamic energy of no less than 37,732,000 foot pounds, is not capable of penetrating the armor of such iron-clads as have been laid down for more than one European Navy. We need scarcely tell our military readers that this revolution has been brought about by the adoption of the Monitor system. Monitors are already in commission in foreign waters which carry some 14 inches of solid armor, and others are in course of construction that will carry a protection of no less than 24 inches of solid iron! In a word, the Naval architects have succeeded in building Monitors that are shielded by a cuirass of so great strength that the smooth bore, for iron-clad fighting, has been driven out of the field, and the rifle is now the only species of ordnance thought of for this sort of Naval work. We may add, by way of parenthesis, that the rapid advances made by our mechanical Engineers in submarine engines—attack below the armor—or rather submarine defence, will put it out of the power of a fleet of iron-clads, be they armored with even more than 24 inches of iron, armed with "80 ton" rifles, and with their hulls divided up into hundreds of "cellular" compartments, to seriously attempt to invade the precincts of any important harbor or roadstead, without being destroyed. One can scarcely take up a foreign mechanical Journal without reading of torpedo experiments carried on in England, France, Germany, Russia, Egypt, Sweden, or Holland. The entire Naval world is spending money liberally and devoting the best talent to the development of this system—the great peacemaker, we may add. Every one will remember that the rude submarine appliances used by the Germans, completely neutralized the power of the French iron-clad Navy—a Navy but slightly, if at all, inferior to that of England at the time of the war. It seems to us, that the striking significance of this fact is not appreciated as it should be by Military Engineers and Naval men; we readily understand that for the latter it is a very unwelcome fact regarded from a professional stand point. To return to the subject in hand: The chief advantage of rifle as compared with smooth bore Artillery for Naval warfare and coast defence, consists for the most part in its greater penetrative power; as well as the increased distance that the elongated projectile will maintain sufficient *vitesse* to pierce armor. For instance, if the 1,000 lb 20 inch ball was cast into an elongated shot of the same weight, of say 15 inches in diameter, and discharged from a rifle with the same dynamic energy, its penetrative power would exceed the former nearly proportionally to its diminished circumference, about 33 per cent., while, owing to the less resistance which the atmosphere would present to its progress, it would maintain penetrative power at a vastly greater distance than would be the case with the spherical shot.

From what has been said, nothing can be more clear than that our Service, if we are to have any guns at all, should be provided with heavy rifles, at least equal in power to those which now form the chief armament of foreign Navies. If we can utilize our stock of heavy cast iron smooth bores by converting them into heavy rifles, (as Captain BUTLER thinks we can), possessing adequate endurance under heavy charges, it will be an immense saving in expenditure; whether we can or cannot make efficient rifles for iron-clad warfare by altering the heavy smooth bores, the decision ought to be reached with as

little delay as possible. Captain BUTLER is of opinion, as is seen by his discussion of the subject in his work just published,\* that our cast-iron smooth bores can be changed into rifles adequate for the requirements of iron-clad warfare. Many of the experiments he records, go far to sustain this view, and we hope that future trials will give additional weight to it. In any rifle gun, particularly in one where so treacherous a material as cast-iron enters largely into its structure, it is of the first importance to have a projectile that will be uniform in its action, and not put any more strain on the gun than is absolutely necessary to give the shot the necessary rotative velocity. Perusal of the work before us, shows that Captain BUTLER has given careful study to these points, and we think the experiments which he produces warrant the conclusion that he has produced the best rifle projectile of the expansive system, of which we have any knowledge.

To make this point clear, it will be well to briefly recapitulate the different systems of projectiles used in rifle guns. Generally speaking, these may be comprised under the following heads, viz.: 1. The expansive. 2. The compressive. 3. Those which have "buttons" "flanges" or any other form of projection arranged so as to take the rifling. The first and last of these systems are used altogether for muzzle loading guns, the second, the compressive system, is used only in breech-loading ordnance, such as Krupp's and the reinforced cast-iron rifles of the French and Swedes. The flanged or "button" system is now, we believe, used only in England, where it has caused great injury to nearly every heavy rifle from which many rounds have been fired. This method originated in France, where it was soon cast aside only to be taken up in England and made the standard system for all heavy guns.

We have not the space to follow Captain BUTLER in his interesting discussion of these systems. He begins with the expansive projectile, which, to us, is perhaps the most important of all, and after showing the defects in those which existed before he took up the subject, he describes an expansive rifle shot, which we have already said, has given by far the best results of any that have been tested. The experiments with this are very numerous and they seem to be conclusive as to its superiority; on pages 25 and 47 of the work, full description and drawings of this improved projectile will be found.

In Part II of his work, Captain BUTLER treats of the "compressive" or breech loading system. This is discussed at length, but it is to our Service, at the present time, of the least importance of any, as we believe no suggestions have yet been entertained to convert any of our heavy smooth bores into breech-loading rifles. It should not be forgotten in speaking of this system, that it was the one used by the splendid Artillery of the Germans during the war of 1870, and also in the heavy Naval breech-loaders of the French which played so important a part during the siege of Paris. Part III., describes in detail the flanged or "button" system adopted by the English for all the rifles made at the Government gun factory at Woolwich. Captain BUTLER calls attention to what has long been generally believed, even by a large proportion of English officers themselves, that this is by far the least efficient of all the leading systems: it is full of defects, it has ruined scores of guns, and caused no end of trouble. There can be but little doubt that the use of BUTLER's projectile in the heavy Woolwich rifles, would be a marked improvement.

The data given in this report respecting the use of the RODMAN pressure instrument are very instructive. The variation in the pressure of the powder gas in the same gun, with the same quantity and quality of charge, and with projectiles of the same weight and construction, as well as other inconsistencies noticeable in the pressures calculated from the dent made in a piece of copper by the RODMAN pressure plug, makes the inference inevitable to a practical man that the results recorded are not altogether reliable. For instance, we find that with the 100lbs. of hexagonal F. P. powder and a projectile of 600lbs. the pressure per square inch is set down at 26,000lbs., giving 1,310 feet per second initial velocity.

\* Systems of projectiles and rifling with practical suggestions for the improvement as embraced in a report of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., by Captain John G. Butler, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Illustrated by thirty-six illustrated plates. New York: D. Van Nostrand, publisher.

city to the shot. The energy of a 600lb. shot moving with this speed is 15,756,000 foot pounds, equal to 137,563 ft. pounds for each pound of powder consumed in the gun.

In the same table we find that 100lb. of the same kind of powder, and a projectile of 650lb. of the same pattern gave an initial velocity of 1,272ft. with a pressure of 37,000lb. In this case the energy of the shot was 16,432,650ft. pounds, equal to 164,326ft. pounds for each pound of powder. Hence while the pressure in the latter case was 30 per cent. greater than the former, the energy imparted to the shot by the same charge was but about 11 per cent. greater. Again, the same table records the result of 1,272ft. per second initial velocity given to 700lb. projectile of the same pattern as the others by the same quantity and quality of charge; in this case the pressure is set down at but 30,000lb. to the square inch, while the velocity is precisely the same as it was with a projectile weighing 100lb. less, and with a recorded pressure of 37,000lb. to the inch. These results with the BUTLER projectile, a projectile which the numerous experiments given in this work show to be remarkably uniform in its action, seem to make it clear that the RODMAN pressure instrument cannot be relied upon to indicate the actual pressure produced by the combustion of powder in a gun. The instances we have given are not unusual examples; we have noticed similar discrepancies in other experiments, particularly in those which have been made with this instrument in England and on the Continent.

We take leave of Captain BUTLER's work on "Rifling and Projectiles" hoping again to call attention to several important points we have not space at this time to mention. A reliable projectile in any system of rifled cannon is of the first importance, scarcely second to the gun itself, and we again repeat that we think Captain BUTLER has gone far toward providing us with this very essential requisite. Altogether, it is a very important work on the subject, and we congratulate the author on the success of his undertaking.

We add four pages to this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to make room for our notice of General SHERMAN's important work, as well as to accommodate the advertisers who are crowding upon our columns. As we do not publish a religious journal, we are, for our own credit, disposed to be somewhat particular as to the character of the advertisements we admit to our columns, and a glance at those we publish will show that—if we except an advertisement of the Havana official lottery, they are all of reputable business, and from reputable houses. No better selection of business firms with which to deal can be found than that contained in the advertising columns of the JOURNAL.

A BILL is before the Philadelphia Common Council to vacate certain streets along the Delaware river to give to the Reading Railroad Company an unbroken surface where can be erected a large shipyard and a dry-dock, large enough to accommodate any vessel that floats, except the *Great Eastern*. It is understood that if the bill is not adopted, the Reading Railroad Company will take steps towards removing its trade to Chester.

THE St Louis *Republican* describes the details of Captain Ead's work at the mouth of the Mississippi as follows: The first thing is to cut twigs. They are then bound into bundles called in Engineering parlance "fascines." These fascines are say eight or ten feet in length and as many inches in diameter, though of course their size is varied at the convenience of the workmen and according to the requirements of the work. Having been cut and properly secured, the fascines are put together in the form of a raft like timber-logs, towed to the required spot, and then loaded with stones until they sink to the bottom. This process is repeated with successive rafts until a continuous foundation is laid the entire length of the proposed line of jetties. The first, or foundation rafts, will be from 75 to 200 feet in width, according to the depth of water where they are sunk, the deepest water requiring the widest rafts. As soon as the foundation is completed in this manner another line of willow rafts is sunk on top of those already down, and so on until the surface of the water is reached, each line of rafts being narrower than the one below it, until the top-most line will not be more than ten feet across. By this means a channel is created with sloping sides. The water gradually fills up the interstices between the twigs with sand and sediment, and in the course of a few years the structure becomes as solid as a wall, being, in fact, a submarine levee. It will readily be seen that an almost incalculable quantity of willow twigs will be required to construct these two long lines of jetties the whole length of the South Pass, and the work of cutting and preparing them will furnish employment to a great many men.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE SONG OF THE CAMP.

BY HAYARD TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The following lines are sent you in the belief that many of your readers, who can now remember only fragments of the song that cheered them in bygone days by many a camp fire, will be glad to see them republished, and that in the JOURNAL. They were sent me by a friend, and as I have no copy of Hayard Taylor's works convenient I cannot tell whether they have been transcribed correctly. If not, some of your readers will be kind enough to correct the copy.

REGULAR.  
FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS, FLA., May 2.

Give us a song! the soldiers cried,  
The outer trenches guarding,  
While the heated guns of the camps allied,  
Grew weary of bombarding.

Give us a song! the guardsmen say,  
We storm the forts to-morrow;  
Sing while we may, another day  
Will bring enough of sorrow.

They lay along the batteries' side,  
Below the slumbering cannon,  
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,  
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame,  
Forgot was Britain's glory;  
Each heart recalled a different name,  
But all sang Annie Laurie.

Voice after voice caught up the song,  
Until its tender passion  
Swelled like an anthem, rich and strong,  
Their battle eve's confession.

Dear girl! Her name he dared not speak,  
But, as the song grew louder,  
Something upon the soldier's cheek  
Washed off the stains of powder.

And once again, a fire of hell  
Rained on the Russian quarters,  
Midst scream of shot and burst of shell,  
And howling of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim,  
For a singer dumb and gory;  
And English Mary mourned for him  
Who sang of Annie Laurie.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned  
The bloody sunset's embers;  
While the Crimean valleys learned,  
How English love remembers.

Ah! soldiers, to your honored rest  
Your truth and valor bearing,  
The bravest are the tenderest,  
The loving are the daring.

## EPIDEMIC AT BENICIA BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is noticed that in your JOURNAL of April 10th, 1875, you have copied from the *Vallejo Chronicle* an item in which there is a statement made that indirectly reflects upon the discipline of certain companies of an old and distinguished regiment. The substance of the item is, that seven-tenths of the animals at Benicia barracks have been afflicted with a disorder similar to the epizootic; that a man has died from a disease contracted from these horses; and that some of the other men were so afraid of taking the disorder, they refused to go near the animals!

The disease prevalent at the time the notice referred to was penned, was "chronic glanders." To prevent the spread of this disease, the most active measures were taken—animals were killed, and all the stables torn down and burned. It is true that one of the men, a soldier of Company D, First Cavalry, died in hospital, of a disease which the Surgeon of the post pronounced to be "glanders;" but it is untrue that any man of the command ever refused to go near the afflicted animals; on the contrary, it became necessary for the officers to warn the men against the danger of inoculation. Every soldier gave the same willing care and attention to the grooming of his horse, up to the day the animal was condemned, that he had bestowed at all times previous.

In connection with this subject, permit me to narrate a little incident quite as creditable to soldiers as any anecdote related in Napier's "Lights and Shades of Military Life." The comrades of the brave and faithful soldier, whose death has been referred to, were not willing to leave his burial to the Army undertaker, the Quartermaster Department, but by contributions purchased a handsome coffin, strewed it with flowers, hired a hearse and undertaker, procured the services of a chaplain and gave their comrade an expensive and almost ostentatious funeral. Nor did they stop with this expense; for a handsome iron railing encloses and marble slab marks the resting-place of their comrade, and testifies to the fact that soldiers are not always the rough unfeeling men the world believe them.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL., May 1, 1875.

## ARMY LIFE IN ALASKA.

We have received the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th numbers of the *Alaska Bulletin*, a semi-monthly sheet of six pages, of the size of a letter page. It is owned, edited and printed by the enlisted men of the garrison at Sitka. An instalment of a history of Alaska, in

twelve parts, occupies the principal place in each number thus far. The *Bulletin* very well reflects the spirit of life in our newest territory. The Indians and the miners are here, as well as elsewhere on the Pacific coast, the chief theme of comment. The late Deputy Collector of Customs at Wrangle, Carr, has been, it seems, trying to civilize the Indians, but the *Bulletin* did not count much upon his success, so long as the goods for Cassiar could only be shipped up the Stikkeen on white man's steamboats, while their canoes were able and willing to do the work for about one-fifth the rates the boats exact.

The investigations by Special Commissioner Elliott are not thought much of either. The Commissioner's voyage last year was, we are told, much more cursory than his report. He sailed from San Francisco in June, leaving the country finally from Ounalaska in September, without ever having touched the main land. In behalf of archeology he desecrated and plundered the burying places of the Aleuts and Western Esquimaux, and ruthlessly robbed their winter houses of whatever he could find. Should this conduct be repeated by the Commissioner in the country of the Tinneh and Thlinket tribes, of South Alaska, he will find his career in the interests of the Alaska Commercial Company very suddenly arrested. Those warlike people would summarily teach him that Indians have some ideas and rights they will defend with valor; and it is questionable whether the Commissioner would be allowed sufficient time to record a reversal of his opinion as to the necessity or usefulness of a few Government troops.

The gold mines, we are told, owe their discovery to Mr. Nicholas Healy, an old miner who was "dead broke" and enlisted in the Second Artillery and went to Sitka in June, 1873, where he soon began to beg for passes and leaves of absence to go prospecting. Several gold working ledges were discovered by him, and when the Second Artillery left in January, 1873, Healy, having been discharged, remained behind and went to mining again. Among those who invested in one of the ledges was Major Stewart, then commanding officer at Sitka, who procured an assay in San Francisco, which showed \$476 to the ton. A petition was presented to Congress at the last session, by Senator Hayes, asking for the passage of an act enabling the petitioners to purchase a large tract of land in Alaska for the purpose of carrying on ship building and lumber business. This the *Bulletin* regards as only a cover to a mine-grabbing scheme, Congress having refused to make large grants of mineral lands. Of the cost of living in Alaska we are told: "The climate is mild, and though often positively damp, yet salubrious. Altogether the cost of comfortable living at Sitka need not exceed thirty dollars monthly, and if this can be beaten anywhere on the frontier, we hope to be informed of it." The garrison expects to raise their own "spuds" this summer; they are clearing a large piece of ground near the magazine for a post garden. Thirty-three pupils are recorded as attending school in Sitka, eight of them children of soldiers. Congress is asked to grant \$1,000 a year to provide for education. A Gatling gun is among the latest arrivals, but no mail, and we are not surprised to learn that "nothing can exceed the choice terms applied by our expectant population to that young man who makes up our mail for us somewhere else when, on opening our monthly mail, the postmaster produces bunches of letters addressed to China and Australia, but none for us." The soldiers have a social club, it appears, at the meeting of which "the fair sex of Sitka were out in full force." Soirees are given once every ten days, and so the hours are whiled away where "The wolf's lonely howl is heard on Ounalaska's shore."

The liquor prohibition is fortunately very strict and the monopoly of the liquor trade now rests with the Indians, who are collecting all loose cash from thirsty souls in Sitka, in exchange for their compound mixture, generally known by the name of "Hoochinoo."

JOHN SHERIDAN, father of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, died at his residence at Summerset, Ohio, May 6. Mr. Sheridan was a native of the county of Kerry, Ireland. His wife, Mrs. Sheridan, mother of the General, was born in the same district. Their oldest child, Patrick, was also born in Ireland. About the year 1829 John Sheridan and wife came to America, and located at Albany, N. Y., for about five years. While Phil was very young they removed to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. John Sheridan was far advanced in years at the time of his decease. He could be seen some years ago, at almost any time, cultivating or improving the little farm of twenty acres that was then his care and pride. The family then consisted of the father and mother, P. H. Sheridan, John L. Sheridan, Michael V. Sheridan, and a daughter, Mary, who was subsequently married to Captain John Wilson, who served through the war in a Michigan regiment.

In his after dinner speech at San Francisco, General Crook said: "I have to thank General Schofield for his strong support and for his instructions from time to time in regard to Indian matters in Arizona, and to which that success was in a great measure due. I don't think there is a worse belied country in the United States than Arizona. The common impression is that Arizona is a desert waste—worse than Sahara. But while there are wild places there is much that is very beautiful. A majority of it is fine grazing land, very healthy, and a perfect net-work of mines. I have but little doubt that when the railroad pierces Arizona, so that transportation is cheap, it will develop one of the richest mineral countries on the coast."

The 5th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th Infantry, and the five regiments of Artillery, are now armed with Rice's trowel bayonet.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE torpedo launch *Miner*, the first of her class, has arrived at Woolwich. She has been specially constructed for the torpedo service, and she will carry a party of Royal Engineers, whose sole duty will be to lay and attend to the submarine mines with which it may be thought necessary to defend the coast of Great Britain.

A NEW book on the Franco-German War of 1870-71 has just appeared. It is written by Lieutenant-Colonel Franz von Erlach, of the Swiss general staff, who is considered a very competent critic, not only in his own country, but also in Austria and Germany. His work is not narrative, but critical, and is the more highly esteemed on account of the impartial position of the author.

GENERAL STOSCH, Prussian Minister of Marine, has laid before the Federal Council an elaborate memoir, in which he submits the propriety, in view of the great exertions now being made by other nations as to the exploration of the Arctic circle, of Germany's fitting out a North Pole expedition of her own. The Admiralty has not, he states, vessels or men at its own command that could possibly be spared; but, if the necessary funds were voted by the Diet, it would gladly undertake the necessary arrangements by dealing with the national mercantile marine.

A GRAND review, it was expected, would be held in the Bois de Boulogne, by Marshal MacMahon, some time in May. It is also announced that Admiral de la Roncières le Noury has been appointed to the command of the fleet of evolution, and has chosen Commander Duperre, the Prince Imperial's aide-de camp, as his flag-captain. Some of the papers have commented on this statement, looking upon it as a Bonapartist danger. It has since been affirmed that the appointment has not yet been made, and it is added that it may not be made at all.

By cable telegram from London, under date of May 7th, we have an announcement of the death of Captain Sherard Osborn, of the English navy, in the fifty-third year of his age. He entered the British navy in the year 1837, and was, in the year 1849, selected as a volunteer for the Arctic expedition which was sent out from England in search of Sir John Franklin. Osborn was placed in command of the expeditionary vessel *Pioneer*. During the war with Russia he served with great distinction in the Black Sea. After a period of distinguished naval services he became managing agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bombay.

THE German imperial admiralty has brought out, under the editorship of one of its hydrographers, Dr. G. Neumayer, a "Guide," or "Code of General Instructions for efficiently conducting scientific observations in foreign regions." The work is divided into twenty-eight separate parts, and while it undertakes to teach ordinary travellers how to use their senses to the best advantage, it points out how they may make their observations conducive to the benefit of science generally, and of the scientific requirements of the German Marine in particular. The work, under the unostentatious title of a manual, is in fact a complete encyclopaedia of human knowledge, for the compilation of which some of the very highest authorities in Germany have supplied the materials.

A HUGE bell has been presented by the Emperor of Germany to the Cathedral of Cologne. After two failures it was successfully cast at Frankenthal, out of twenty French guns which were taken in the recent war, and weighed no less than 50,000 lbs. There are two Latin inscriptions on the bell and one in German; portions of these have, perhaps, some political importance. The Emperor is duly "mindful of the celestial help afforded him in carrying on and bringing to a happy termination the last French war, *instaurato imperio Germanico*." The last phrase undoubtedly refers to the re-erection of the imperial throne, but also may be fairly construed to apply to the re-incorporation of Alsace with the Fatherland. The German inscription concludes with the prayer that peace and protection may be granted to Germany. According to present public opinion the prayer might be put the other way, and Europe might entreat Heaven for peace from Germany. However, the great Chancellor may, after all, be a maligned statesman, and be as really anxious for peace as he professes to be.

A PRUSSIAN military journal, the *Neue Militaerische Blätter*, gives the following particulars of the new German Infantry weapon, the Mauser rifle. Its calibre is eleven millimetres, the total length of the barrel 855.0, the length of the rifled portion 982.8 millimetres. The length of the stock is 550 millimetres, and the total length of the rifle without bayonet amounts to 1,350, with the bayonet to 1,820 millimetres. The weight of the piece without bayonet is 4,545, with bayonet 5,290 kilogrammes. The Mauser rifle is therefore heavier by a quarter or half a pound than most rifles of modern type, which in itself is a drawback. The weight of the projectile is twenty-five grammes, the powder charge five grammes. The incipient velocity is only 430 metres, which is less than in the case of other modern rifles. The incipient velocity, for instance, of the Werder rifle is 432.7, and of the Berdan rifle 442 metres.



The fixed sight extends to 300 metres, and the movable sight shows distances up to 1,600 metres. The rifling in the barrel is four-fold. The breech and lock consist of nine parts. In respect of handiness the Mauser is said to surpass all rivals without exception, the loading and general manipulation being far more simple. Practised shots can fire twenty-six rounds in a minute, ordinary men twelve.

It is rumored in military circles at Berlin that the military railway corps is about to be considerably enlarged. At present the German army has a battalion of railway troops, besides the Bavarian Railway Company. The North German Battalion is shortly to be doubled, or more than doubled, and formed into a regiment. There is also a talk of combining the regimental bands into a common organization, and placing a General at its head. New railway cars have had to be built for the conveyance of the heavy-hooped ordnance to the artillery grounds at Zossen, the cars hitherto used being of too slender construction. The new pieces weigh from 25,000 to 80,000 kilos. The German field-artillery will, it is announced, be completely provided with the new guns before the commencement of the annual autumn manoeuvres, in which the new pieces are to be tested on a large scale. Experiments have, of course, been in progress for some time back, and military authorities are pleased to be able to pronounce them highly successful and satisfactory. The new coarse-grained powder has perfectly answered the favorable expectations entertained, and the new Shrapnel fuse, newly designed by the Artillery Commission at Berlin, has proved eminently successful. The greatest success among new projectiles appears to have been attained by the new type of grenade, which has burst into as many as forty fragments apiece.

A PAMPHLET has appeared in Vienna giving statistical details of the present naval strength of the principal European nations. By it Austria is stated to have altogether, 47 vessels, furnished with 250 guns, extent of coast 240 miles. England, 475 vessels, carrying 6,250 guns; extent of coast (excluding small islands), 800 miles. Germany, 50 vessels, with 438 guns; extent of coast, 216 miles. Russia, 297 vessels, with 1,663 guns; extent of coast (not including the Caspian and Glacial ocean), 681 miles. Italy, 74 vessels, with 610 guns; extent of coast, 718 miles. France, 336 vessels, with 1,666 guns; extent of coast (not including Algeria and other colonies), 465 miles. Holland, 113 vessels, with 981 guns; extent of coast, 80 miles. Spain, 75 vessels, with 835 guns; extent of coast (excluding colonies), 370 miles. Portugal, 48 vessels, with 288 guns; extent of coast, 130 miles. Denmark, 33 vessels, with 291 guns; extent of coast (excluding Iceland, Greenland and small islands), 320 miles. Sweden and Norway, 53 vessels, with 491 guns; extent of coast, 760 miles. Turkey, 110 vessels, with 1,282 guns; extent of coast (excluding Crete, the Archipelago, Asia Minor and Barbary States), 383 miles. Greece, 20 vessels, with 210 guns; extent of coast, 250 miles. The proportion of expenditure on the navy to the rest of the expenditure is, in England, 13.04 per cent.; France, 5.55 per cent.; Russia, 4.62; Turkey, 3.75; Germany, 3.51; Italy, 3.07; Austria, 1.69.

THE Khedive's American officers seem to be doing him good service. The *Pull Mall Gazette* says detailed news by Cairo, reaching down to February, confirms fully the particulars, as to the entire conquest of Darfur, and describes the state of that large country, which is four times the size of the Soudan province lately annexed, as perfectly reconciled thus far to Egyptian rule. In noticing the fact of the establishment of an international court of law for the trial of foreigners, and the appointment of General Batcheller, of Albany, N. Y., one of its judges, the *London Graphic* thus delivers itself:

A YANKEE JUDGE IN EGYPT.  
O'er "Bagdad's towers of fringed gold"  
Old centuries their years have rolled,  
Old Cairo lies beside the Nile  
With indolent and dreamy smile,  
Watching the hoary river flow  
Into the silent sea below.  
And there the lazy mnezzin's call  
On drowsy ear of morn doth fall.  
Secret of Sphinx and pyramid  
From mortal ken forever hid,  
Lies sacred as the hidden dead,  
A riddle never to be read.  
Till o'er Time's bier the mystery  
Be read of vast eternity.  
Full forty centuries have rolled  
O'er pyramid of Cheops old.  
Old Memnon looks o'er solemn sands  
And wakes to sun of other lands,  
And "true believers" are the sport  
Of Isis—and a Yankee court.  
Such wonders Egypt never saw  
As Yankees dealing Egypt's law.

A BOLD project for the civilisation of Africa is announced, under the sanction of Captain Sir John H. Glover, and other well-known gentlemen. This is the formation of a canal for commercial purposes from the mouth of the river Belta, on the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of Cape Juby and Cape Bajador, opposite the Canary Islands, to the northern bend of the Niger at Timbuctoo, a distance of 740 miles. Such a highway, observes the *London Daily News*, would open up the African continent to the world, and it is believed that no formidable obstacle opposes its construction, but that the confirmation of the great Desert of Sahara favors the scheme. For 630 miles of the distance there is a great hollow, supposed to be 350 feet below the level of the Atlantic,

which was probably at one time covered by the sea. This low country is separated from the coast by a broken ridge of about thirty miles, through which the river Belta runs for twenty-five miles, so that all that would be necessary in order to reach it is to deepen the channel of the river, cut through the ridge, and let the Atlantic fall into the vast arid basin. In this way a fine sheet of water would be formed, the climate would be improved, the country would become more fertile for pasturage and agriculture, and commerce would be carried into the heart of Africa. It is a fine project, second, says Sir John Glover, only to the Suez Canal: but very much remains to be done before its practicability can be considered certain. Its author, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, proposes to organise an expedition to establish a station at the mouth of the Belta in the first instance, and then to make a scientific survey of the country. If it can be shown on good independent authority that the scheme can be executed at a reasonable cost, there is no doubt that the enterprise of the country would be equal to so useful a work.

SOME important statistics, in connection with desertions from the British army, are given in a Horse Guards return just published. In 1861, the first year included in the return, the crime appears to have been singularly prevalent, the percentage of deserters to recruits joined being forty-one. This, however, was evidently an exceptional case, since in the following year the percentage fell to thirty-two, in 1863 to twenty-five, in 1864 to eighteen. Then there was a reaction, the figure for 1865 being twenty-four, followed by twenty-three in the succeeding year. After that came a drop to seventeen, at which the percentage remained for two successive years, rising again to twenty-seven in 1869. In the following year the percentage fell to the lowest point given, namely, twelve, followed by nineteen in 1871, after which the crime appears to have become more prevalent. Thus in 1872 and 1873 the percentage stood at thirty-three, followed by twenty-seven in 1874, being a small decrease in the latter year. Comparing the three years before 1871 with the same term subsequent to that date, the average annual percentage of deserters to recruits was in the former nineteen against thirty-one in the latter, being an increase of about thirty-five per cent. since the new regulations came into force. The same result is arrived at when the number of deserters, without regard to their proportion to recruits enlisted, comes under review. In the three years previous to 1871 the numbers were respectively 3011, 3341, and 3171, being a total of 10,523 against 5861, 5702, and 5572, or a total of 17,135, in the three subsequent years. But the difference is even greater when those men are struck off the list of deserters who voluntarily gave themselves up and returned to duty. While the average annual percentage of *bona fide* deserters to recruits was during the former period twelve, it rose to twenty in the last three years. Again, the net losses, after deducting deserters who had rejoined, was 7083 during the first term, against 11,443 in the second. From these statistics, it therefore seems evident, that while acts of desertion generally have largely increased since the new regulations came into force, determined desertion has developed even more quickly.

THE Paris correspondent of the *London Times* telegraphs, May 6, that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor. No one denies that a powerful party in Germany, comprising the entire military element, feels that the late treaty was too lenient; that the indemnity paid has already returned to French coffers; that the possession of Belfort by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly and will soon be able to furnish a formidable army to any alliance with other nations. That Germany is no richer than before the war. Her finances and social organization cannot long support the expense of the present armament, and she cannot disarm in the face of France. The military party in Germany are convinced that never was there a moment more propitious than the present to secure for their country a long era of prosperity and peace. War ought to be promptly undertaken. It is necessary to march on Paris, and take up a position where a new peace can be signed which will take Belfort from France, limit her active army, and exact ten milliards in twenty years. Paris could be attacked if France refused to sign. The blunder of a treaty, which leaves France ready to revive and re-enter the struggle, is unrectified. What may be promptly executed at an insignificant sacrifice, would, two years hence, cost oceans of blood. Russia must be convinced of this necessity. The *Times* correspondent adds: It would be untrue to say that these arguments are accepted even in Germany, outside of a particular party. It would be equally untrue to say that these menaces are destined to be realized. The diplomatic world, even in Germany, declare she cannot fight against an enemy who declares for peace. Honest Germans scout these suppositions. The Emperor has scruples, but the party of immediate action urge it as a duty to sink all considerations in order to save the country. They insist that France can be made to accept a reassuring treaty if she will not fight. Germany, in order to have the right to reproach France as the cause of uneasiness, most solemnly disclaim the above theo-

ries. The *Times*, in its editorial columns, scents the apprehensions raised by the alarmists and the alarmed in Paris.

THE following are the provisions of the circular addressed by the French Minister of War to the generals in command of army corps, to the prefects, and to the military commissioners, with reference to the service of foreigners in the French Army: "Young men born in France, of parents who were themselves born there, are at liberty to repudiate, within a year of their attaining their majority, the French nationality; but the declaration that they belong to a foreign nationality will only be valid when it is attested in due form by the Government concerned that they have preserved their national rights. The young men born in 1853 and the following years, who, to avoid being included in the class of 1874 and the succeeding classes, have declared or may hereafter declare themselves foreigners, though their fathers as well as they themselves, have been born on French soil, must therefore obtain from the diplomatic agent accredited in France by the Government of which they claim to be subjects, a certificate that they have not forfeited their nationality. It is only upon the production of this certificate that they can be admitted to sign, in presence either of the municipal authorities at their place of residence or of the diplomatic consular agents of France abroad, a declaration that they renounce the French nationality. In respect of the young men, who, previous to the formation of the class of 1873, repudiated the quality of Frenchmen in the forms and according to the conditions prescribed by the law of February 7, 1851, their position in regard to the application of the law of recruiting is definitely determined by the declaration of foreign nationality which they have already made. The Minister of War is of opinion that the validity of this declaration cannot be called in question, even when it can be proved that the Government to which they claim to belong refuses to recognize the national status of their parents, because the law which was in force at the time when they might have been liable for conscription did not necessitate any such justification. Upon the other hand, the law of December 10, 1874, empowers young men to renounce, by anticipation, the right of claiming to be considered foreigners in the year following their minority if they volunteer for service in the army or navy, if they sign a conditional engagement to serve for one year, or if they enter the Government schools at the age fixed by the law and the military rules. General de Cissey thinks that it would be stretching the law to an extent not in keeping with the provisions which concede an exception to the common right to interpret it in favor of any other cases than those specified above. Thus, to cite only one instance, he cannot admit that a young man may declare beforehand that he does not intend when he shall attain his majority to repudiate the French nationality for the purpose of being inscribed upon the conscription lists before he is twenty-two years of age, as is enacted by the law of July 27, 1872, upon the recruitment for the army."

#### A NAMELESS GRAVE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I think the following touchingly beautiful poem, by Henry W. Longfellow, ought surely to be made known to the Army and Navy through the columns of the JOURNAL":

"A soldier of the Union mustered out"  
Is the inscription on an unknown grave  
At Newport News, beside the salt sea wave,  
Nameless and dateless; sentinel or scout,  
Shot down in skirmish, or disastrous rout  
Of battle, when the loud artillery drove  
Its iron wedges through the ranks of brave  
And doomed battalions storming the redoubt  
Thou unknown hero, sleeping by the sea  
In thy forgotten grave! With secret shame  
I feel my pulses beat, my forehead burn,  
When I remember thou hast given for me  
All that thou hadst—thy life, thy very name,  
And I can give thee nothing in return.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON, who is on a tour through the South with General James A. Ekin, of the Quartermaster's Department, visited the grave of General Zachary Taylor, about five miles distant from Louisville. The old "Taylor farm" was subdivided some time ago and sold, the family burying-ground, however, being reserved. This is about one acre in extent and a quarter of a mile from the old family mansion; it is inclosed by a substantial limestone wall. In the south-western corner of the lot is the family vault, the massive stones of which are rapidly crumbling and falling away. Even the marble slab on General Taylor's tomb is only kept in place by a fence rail which some friendly hand has propped against it. The grounds are overgrown with ivy and weeds, so tangled and matted together that it is difficult to walk through them. Many of the trees seem blighted and lifeless, and the entire inclosure looks extremely desolate and uninviting. At an entertainment given to the Vice-President at Nashville, General E. Kirby Smith and other prominent Confederates were present.

THE *London Morning Post*, of May 7, says that China has engaged the Confederate General Ripley to construct works on an extensive scale for the defence of the coast and principal rivers. General Ripley sails for the East in a few days.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—The flag presentation to this regiment was made at the armory on Friday evening, May 7, and was quite a success, financially and socially. The Twenty-second has a very heavy load to stagger under with its band, and we cannot blame the control for making both ends meet in any manner possible. The flag presentation called forth a large attendance, and was followed by a concert in which the band showed itself worth all the money spent on it. It is not every day that a militia regiment can get together such a band. In Europe there are only a very few military bands, and those belonging to royal and imperial houses, that can equal the band of the Twenty-second New York militia; on this side the Atlantic not one exists that can come near it. The regiment turned out as strong as usual.

On Monday night, May 10, the right wing of the regiment drilled at the regimental armory in Fourteenth street, with four companies of twelve files. Line was formed at 8:25, Lieutenant-Colonel Camp being in command. The manual was, as always in the Twenty-second, good, but by no means perfect, and the loadings and firings were still less so. In "fire by company" the companies were slow, and one of them came to a carry instead of reloading after firing. The fires by wing and battalion were much better. The marching movements began with column of fours and the advance and retreat in line. The next was a sham-fight movement, going on right into line from column of fours, opening fire by file as the line was gained. This movement was repeated on left, opening fire by companies. In all cases it was fair. These movements were closed by a place rest, which was perfect in its order and silence, showing that the Twenty-second has learned its lesson of discipline. No one can rejoice at this more than we, for discipline and order are our hobbies; and one of the finest sights in the world is a silent regiment obedient to a single will. The essential dignity of obedience is then plainly visible, and it is one of the highest dignities in the world.

The drill recommenced by column of fours, left front into line faced to the rear; close column on first division and then on second. In the movements faced to the rear captains should march through and three yards beyond the line and then halt, wheeling fours about towards the point of rest. All but one company, the second in line, were incorrect on this point, and need to consult par. 424-5. In the close column, the captain of the first division was dreaming, and forgot to support arms, till corrected by the commanding officer. These close column movements were repeated in every variety, and were followed by double column, in which the captain of the centre division tried to get into double column of fours instead, and mixed things up considerably. On the repetition of the movement he seemed to be demoralized from his first mistake, for he tried to dress at a right shoulder arms. Double column of fours and some movements at double time steadied him with the rest, and the drill closed with double time movements excellently performed, as usual in the Twenty-second.

As compared with the last of the series under Colonel Porter, this drill was not quite so good. The falling off in attendance shows a falling off in interest, easy to explain after the long dreary winter. Now that the spring has come—at least we hope so—the Twenty-second ought to try Tompkins Square. A week there is worth a year in the drill-room.

**NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**—After a long hibernation down in that part of New York city classically denominated "the swamp" this regiment came out at the arsenal on Friday, May 7, with eight commands of ten files each, forming line at 8:30. They started with a dress parade, in which, in forming line, the captains failed to support arms till directed by the adjutant. Everybody was in full-dress, with a band and drum corps. The colors came on the line of officers at dress parade, and drooped at present arms. All the sergeants had bayonets unfixed. The manual was decidedly free from conventional stiffness. The officers and colors executed the present and droop all through. The adjutant, at the reporting of the first sergeants, used the old style, instead of new tactics. The officers' about face was equally untrammelled by tactics. The men indulged in cheerful sociability during the period when the officers went up to the colonel, and altogether the dress parade was hardly a model for the Regular Army to follow under the present system of narrow minded conventionality. A little study by the officers of paragraphs 752 to 763, a perusal by the sergeants of 188-9, and a study by all parties of the "Dress Parade of a Battalion" would not, however, damage the Ninety-sixth in public estimation, unless the officers injured their health by hard study. To be sure the tactics are very harassing in their demands, but then the Government is cruel enough to order them to be followed, and "needs must when the 'we beg pardon—the Secretary of War 'drives.' The reformation for drill saw bayonets still fixed. The colors dropped once more in spite of the limitations of paragraphs 771-2-3, and the manual was, as before, free and easy. The marching drill, executed to music, was, however, surprisingly good; step and distances excellent. The first movements were in columns of fours, the second set by companies. The only serious fault was in the slow dressing in simultaneous wheels by company, each captain waiting on the other. In the columns by divisions there was considerable confusion, owing to the fifth company tacking itself on to the color division, leaving the sixth company out in the cold. The repetition was better. The first part of the drill closed with a general alignment, and was followed by a review.

General Vilmar, out of uniform, was present and reviewed the regiment. The passage was in the indoor form of review. That by companies was exceedingly wavering; that by divisions, on the contrary, excellent, except that the rear rank kept at three feet distance. Then came a rest and music.

The advance in line marked the resumption of drill, followed by close and double column movements. There were no guides posted in right wing, and all through the drill the two captains who acted as field officers were hardly up to their duties according to the bothersome tactics. At the deployment of double column there were no markers, and the color division dressed at support arms. The march in column of companies was quite good, all except the open ranks. The drill closed by a wheel into line and a dismissal at open ranks as if at dress parade.

The Ninety-sixth is in many respects a remarkable regiment. Its officers do not know half as much as the men, and seem to consider the tactics beneath them, or if they do not, display little ardor in study. It is hard to say what to do with them. On General Vilmar a great deal will depend if he expects to get his brigade into any kind of shape. At present the Eleventh is the only good regiment in it, the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninety-sixth being all more or less demoralized.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—The review of this regiment by General Dakin on Wednesday, May 6, was as successful as these things always are in regiments like the Seventh and Twenty-third. That is to say, there was a crowd of friends; the men were in their best and on their best behavior; the

ladies were stricken with awe at the stony glare of their best friends at attention; the officers were more nervous than usual, and the ranks more easily disturbed, and everybody was glad when it was all over. This is always the way with parades and reviews. There is a great fuss, plenty of noise, and the very sergeant who has been your best man at drill is sure to tumble over something at the moment when you want your line to be steadiest. Then there is that inevitable waver in one company just as it passes the reviewing point, when before and after it has been as stiff as a ramrod. Then of course there is always that inevitable one second lieutenant who forgets to salute; and so, although to the uninitiated everything is perfect, the poor commanding officer feels his soul sink into his shoes as he sees these trifling mistakes and magnifies their importance to himself.

The Twenty-third did very well, turning over eight commands of sixteen files. There were more men out last fall at fall inspection, but they were a poor crowd compared to the present, which is the essence of the regiment. In fact we would rather any time see eight commands of twelve files all well drilled than ten of twenty-four unable to march properly. The passage was good. In first starting (on the Austin plan), there was a little delay owing to tardiness of wheeling of the fours, but distances and salutes were good. The regiment was drilled after the passage in review, and the execution of movements drew down considerable applause. Like all the rest of the show drills it was not fairly open to criticism. What was done, was done faultlessly. After the drill, the band struck for a concert and ball, and the evening closed very pleasantly.

**INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**—The team for the Irish match was chosen on Friday, May 7, and elected its captain. As at present constituted, it consists of the following gentlemen: Colonel Gildersleeve, captain; Messrs. Fulton, Bodine, Yale, Dakin, and Hepburn, team; Messrs. Coleman, Canfield, Jewell, and Bunce, reserve. There is still some uncertainty as to whether Mr. Hepburn can go. If he does not, Mr. Coleman will take his place on the team, and Mr. E. H. Sanford will enter the reserve. There is considerable anxiety to secure General Hawley if possible, and for this purpose the rules have been relaxed in his favor. Being prevented by sickness from competing heretofore, General Hawley will be allowed to shoot his scores at any time before the match, and if he succeeds in beating the rest, as seemed likely before his sudden sickness, will take his place on the team.

On Monday, May 10, the team thus constituted held its first practice, but the attendance was small, only four members competing; there was no one to take the scores, and every man had to work on his own responsibility. The early birds that caught the worm on this occasion were Bodine, Dakin, Coleman, and Canfield. The scores proved that none of them had fallen behind in his shooting, but that all were worthy to take place on the team. The scores were as follows. It must be remembered that the team practices on the old square targets:

COLONEL JOHN BODINE—REMINGTON SPORTING RIFLE.	
Yards.	Totals.
800.....	4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 56
900.....	3 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 2 4 3 49
1,000.....	4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 2 4 0 3 3 50

GENERAL T. S. DAKIN—REMINGTON SPORTING RIFLE.	
800.....	3 3 3 2 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 50
900.....	3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 2 3 2 3 48
1,000.....	3 4 4 0 2 4 4 2 3 3 4 3 4 48

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.—REMINGTON SPORTING RIFLE.	
800.....	3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 2 3 4 3 52
900.....	3 2 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 48
1,000.....	3 3 4 3 3 4 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 48

R. C. COLEMAN—REMINGTON SPORTING RIFLE.	
800.....	3 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 54
900.....	2 2 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 47
1,000.....	3 3 0 3 2 2 3 0 0 4 0 3 3 34

From henceforth the team will practice three times a week till the 5th June, when the men embark for Ireland on the "City of Chester, Inman Line. On the other side they will have to look out for champagne and potheen, as Irishmen are famous for exuberance of hospitality. The match takes place June 29 at Dollymount Range, for which see map in JOURNAL May 1.

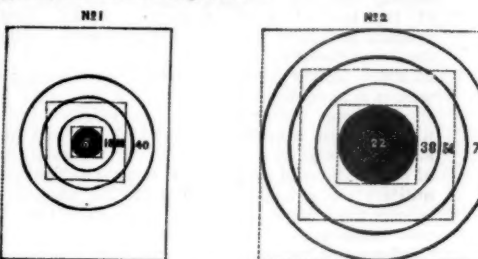
**ARMORIES.**—General Shaler has been showing General Townsend all the armories in the city. Perhaps the inspection may induce some action on the part of the State to provide proper armory accommodation at a reasonable cost for the First Division. At present it seems as if waste and want were the rule in the whole division. While some regiments (notably the Eighth) are lodged in rooms costing an enormous rent, and where money has been squandered by the thousands on decorations of all sorts, others, such as the Sixth and Ninety-sixth, have filthy accommodations or none, and others, like the Eleventh, are put under leaky roofs, with no way to keep their arms dry. It may be said that it is easy enough to grumble, but hard to suggest a remedy. On the contrary, the remedy is not alone easy, but obvious. Our money is now thrown away on numerous rooms, generally on or near Broadway, always worth about one-third of the rent paid for them. Our remedy is to concentrate it on not more than three large buildings, not one of which should be on the line of Broadway, while each should be capable of holding a complete brigade. Could the land now occupied by Barnum's Hippodrome be secured and covered with a single building, leaving the whole area of the present arena free from pillars for a drill-room, one brigade would be completely housed, and be in a central position. The only objection to this plan would be the price of the land, but its nearness to the railroad and three or four ferries would counterbalance the cost. Were the brigade needed for active service in any part of the State or city, it would be easily accessible, and concentrated from the first. To be sure this presupposes that some one had charge of the New York National Guard who wished to render it really efficient, and fit for service.

**SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**—Another Scottish concert and entertainment was given at the armory of this regiment on the evening of Friday, the 7th inst., this time by Company E, Captain W. C. Clark. The programme was a lengthy one, containing songs, piano solos, recitations, dances, etc., the most of them very good. The most noticeable were the songs: "Sword of Bunker Hill" by Mr. J. Adams; "The Old Cabbler" by Mr. Fyfe; "Our Good Ship Sails to-night" by Miss Carter; "Larboard Watch" by Messrs. Adams and Montgomery. The best recitations were: "Speech of Sergeant Buzfuz" by Mr. Potter, and "We drank from the same canteen" by Mr. Clark. There were also some delineations of the Dutch character by Mr. Patterson, clog dancing by Mr. Walter Smith. The "Reel of Talloch" was danced in fine style, in costume, by the Messrs. Robertson, Kennedy and Ross. The piano solos by Miss Lizzie Ross containing some favorite Scotch airs elicited considerable applause. Altogether the affair was an enjoyable one.

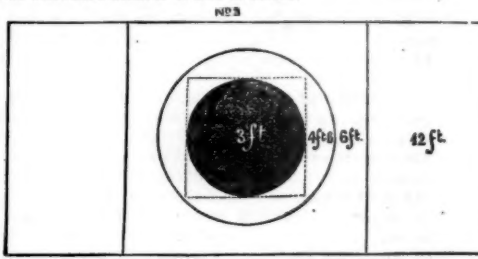
**SARATOGA RIFLE CLUB.**—The following have been elected officers: President, Jerome Pitney; Vice-President, J. F.

Finlay; Secretary, Odell Gates; Treasurer, A. F. Mitchell; Captain of team, H. W. Hays; First Shooting Master, W. H. Benson; Second Shooting Master, Geo. C. Selfridge. This club is composed of about forty of the best citizens of Saratoga. There is talk of a college match and a contest with a team of the American Rifle Association during the coming summer.

**THE NEW TARGETS.**—As the targets at Creedmoor have been finally changed to conform to the English system, we present to our readers once more the difference between the two, to save them from confusion in the accounts of the spring and summer rifle shooting. The first and second class targets are the same size as the old ones; the third class is less than half the size. This last is used at 100, 200, and 300 yards. We give it below, the square dotted lines marking the old target. The bull's-eye is 8 inches across, the centre 16 inches, the inner 28 inches, the outer 40 inches. Hits outside the circles on the corners do not count. The contrast in size and shape, it will be seen, is quite remarkable. The old target looks like a barn door beside the new, which is generally made square outside the circles, the corners being black.



The second class target is only two inches less in total diameter each way than before. It is painted in circles just like the third class target, and is used at 400, 500, 600, and 700 yards. Diameters—bull's-eye 22 inches, centre 38 inches, inner 54 inches, outer 70 inches. The only difference from the old target is the losing of the corners, and the increased number of sub-divisions.



The first class targets are used at 800 yards and upwards. They are the least changed of any, the bull's-eye and centre being respectively 36 and 54 inches in diameter, and all the rest as of old. The count and signalling on all three classes of targets is the same. The bull's-eye counts 5 points, centre 4, inner 3, outer 2. The signalling is, for a bull's-eye a white disk, for a centre a red disk, for an inner a white disk with a black ring round it, for an outer a black disk. These are all very easy to distinguish from each other at a distance, except the red disk. With greenhorns at the firing point, this is easily mistaken for a black disk, and only its position can be relied upon for certainty in most cases. The colors are very similar at a distance. The American Rifle Association, who found this difficulty at their first matches on the new targets, obviated it by making all the disks in black and white, the "centre" disk having a black cross instead of a black ring. This was found to answer the purpose, and to be much more easy to distinguish than the red disk.

With the new targets, the first thing noticeable is that the per centage will become lower in most cases, and very few bull's-eyes will be made compared to what were made on the square ones.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

- MAJOR RAYMOND, of the Seventy-first has resigned.
- KLEIN's Troop is going to Newark Schutzen Park to shoot, very soon. It has lost Lieutenant Kopf by resignation.
- THE Seventh expects a crowd of recruits to join the regiment for the Bunker Hill Centennial.
- THE Norfolk Light Artillery, from Virginia, are going to Bunker Hill. Good for them.
- THE Twenty-eighth Battalion is going to have new clothes. The green is to disappear and blue take its place for trimmings.
- THE Twelfth has a new commissary, and his name is John Oethout.
- COMPANY A, Seventy-first, has elected Second Lieutenant John V. O'Brien.
- CAPTAIN PICABIA and Lieutenant Beers, of the First Infantry, have resigned.
- KLEIN's Troop are on their mettle to shoot this year. They begin on Tuesday, May 18, at Creedmoor, with a practice match.
- THE Sixth has got at it at last. The regiment is to hold battalion drills at the arsenal on the 13th and 30th May, both Thursdays.
- THE Seventh regiment could not manage its open air drill in Tompkins Square on Thursday, May 6. It was threatening rain, and the gory heroes staid at home with their respective families.
- COMPANIES A and F, of the Ninth, have been consolidated under Captain Cettman and Lieutenants Bluxome and Griffin. The new company is A. Long may it wave.
- A GREAT many outsiders hoped to get off to Bunker Hill with the Seventh, but the last General Order knocked their hopes to pieces. Five years is the smallest time, gentlemen.
- WE publish elsewhere an order from General Ord, U. S. A., commanding Department of Texas, directing the publication in the JOURNAL of the result of rifle practice in his command. We hope that the Government will yet see the wisdom of adopting the quick marking new Creedmoor target instead of the tedious measuring system. Comparison is everything.
- COLONEL VORE, of the Seventy-first, has invented a new tripod to hold a musket for aiming drill. Parties unable to afford the expense will please use a kitchen table and as many soap boxes as necessary, with a bag of oats on the top. Parties able to buy the Vore tripod will find it more handy and portable than the table etc.
- THE Fifth Maryland drills on Thursday, May 13, and will form the President's escort to Bunker Hill on the 17th June. Massachusetts troops please take notice and drill the best you know how till that day comes, for the Fifth Maryland and Seventh New York are something of a team.
- THE Eleventh Infantry drilled on Tuesday, May 11, at their armory. Colonel Umbekant began with black board in the officers' room, while the companies drilled outside. The battalion drill began at 9 o'clock, and was exceedingly careful. Colonel Umbekant works harder than any colonel in New York.



—COMPANY D, Twelfth, is hard at work practicing for that championship match. The first team score of seven shots apiece for twelve men at 500 yards, new targets, was 280 out of a possible 480 or 66 2-3 per cent. Keep that up and make it 80 and you will beat Pacific slope, gentlemen. It is the lowest six that needs coaching. The upper six made 77 per cent.

—THE Irish American Rifle Club shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, May 8. Scores not very good, as military rifles were used; it was the first practice, and the round targets bothered the marksmen. It takes good shots to come home on round targets.

—GENERAL VILMAR is beginning reforms in the Second Brigade. Hereafter all officers will have to be examined by a board before commissioning in his brigade. The board consists of Colonel Umbekant, Lieutenant-Colonel Krueger, and Major Conkling.

—THE Massachusetts troops are to go into camp this year along with the Regulars, infantry and artillery. This is something like. Those fellows will improve. New York, thanks to the brilliant genius who directed the Code Amendments, will have no camps, and in a few more years no troops fit to be called troops outside of five regiments in New York city, if they remain.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of April, 1875:

Second Division—Wm. J. Denslow, colonel and A. A. G.; Wm. H. Thompson, colonel and engineer; John H. Bergen, colonel and judge-advocate; Benj. E. Valentine, colonel and inspector of rifle practice; Theo. Garroli, colonel and C. S.; Henry Arthur, major and A. D. C.; Robert Herbert, captain and A. D. C.; Wm. F. Swalm, colonel and surgeon.

Second Brigade—Colonel Frederick Vilmar, brigadier-general.

Seventh Brigade—Munson E. Frost, captain and C. S.

Twenty-third Brigade—Jay E. Storke, lieutenant-col. and A. A. G.

First Battalion—Frank J. Steiner, second lieutenant.

Seventh Infantry—Franklin M. Johnson, second lieutenant.

Eighth Infantry—James Swart, first lieutenant; Solomon J. Levy, first lieutenant.

Tenth Infantry—Stephen Van Wile, captain; James H. McDonald, first lieutenant; Albert Albers, second lieutenant.

Eleventh Infantry—Frederick Umbekant, colonel; Herman Sussmann, lieutenant-colonel.

Thirteenth Infantry—Edmund F. Merriam, second lieutenant.

Fourteenth Infantry—Chas. Schurig, lieutenant-colonel; Harry W. Mitchell, major; Peter J. Bannigan, second lieutenant.

Fifteenth Battalion—Edwin Frederick Linderidge, major and surgeon; John Boehringer, first lieutenant; Conrad Beck, second lieutenant; Fred Otten, second lieutenant.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Frederick Willis, first lieutenant; Wm. Stackman, second lieutenant; Henry Hess, Jr., sec.-lieut.

Thirty-fifth Battalion—Jas. R. Hallon, first lieutenant; Philip, first lieutenant; Thornton J. Corwin, second lieutenant; Justus Chase, Jr., first lieutenant and quartermaster.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Benj. F. Bailey, captain; Frank D. Waugh, first lieutenant; Theron W. Goodsell, second lieutenant.

Forty-ninth Infantry—Jay E. Storke, colonel.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Thirteenth Brigade—Chas. H. Van Allen, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general.

Battery A, Twenty-eighth Brigade—Alfred W. Metcalf, first lieutenant.

Washington Gray Troop—Chas. B. Barton, first lieutenant; Jas. Rozel, Jr., second lieutenant.

First Battalion—Eugene Mix, major.

Thirty-fifth Battalion—Chas. M. Sigourney, first lieutenant and quartermaster; Jas. J. Donlin, second lieutenant.

Seventh Infantry—Gulian V. Quillard, first lieutenant.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Thos. Rodgers, second lieutenant.

Thirty-second Infantry—Fred. Staudermann, second lieutenant.

Second Division—Henry L. Cranford, colonel and engineer; Wm. H. H. Beebe, colonel and chief of artillery; Jos. M. Hamilton, colonel and surgeon; Henry J. Callen, Jr., colonel and judge-advocate; Geo. W. Wingate, colonel and inspector; Ira L. Beebe, colonel and assistant adjutant-general; Rob. B. Woodward, lieutenant-colonel and com. of sub.; Francis E. Dodge, major and aide-de-camp; Isaac F. Blissell, major and aide-de-camp; J. Milnor Decker, captain and aide-de-camp.

DIED.—March 30, 1875, at Rochester, N. Y., Jacob Renner, second lieutenant Company B, Fifty-fourth regiment, N. G.

#### CONNECTICUT.

ELECTION DAY.—Election day in Connecticut is one of the gala days of the year with the people of that commonwealth, and her citizen soldiers always look forward to it as their great spring field day. It is the day when the Governor elect "takes his seat," or is inducted to office and delivers his address to the incoming members of the Legislature. This year it occurred on Wednesday, May 5, at Hartford, and hereafter take place in that city, since the people by their votes have chosen Hartford as the sole capital of the State. The day opened bright and clear, and everything was favorable for a fine display. The military escort to His Excellency Governor Charles H. Ingersoll, consisted this year of the Governor's Guards (horse and foot), the First regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Colonel Hudson, a company of school cadets and an independent company from New Haven. The Governor and his full staff were received at the Allyn House at 11 A. M. by the Horse and Foot Guards, and with much pomp and display escorted to the City Park, where the First regiment and the unattached companies were drawn up in line ready to receive them, and be reviewed by His Excellency. His entrance to the park was recorded by salutes of artillery, troops presenting and colors dipping, with cheers by the populace. As the Governor doctored the line, he with his staff appeared in carriages and reviewed the line therefrom, the bands playing "Hail to the Chief." Close order then followed, and then line of march was taken up through the principal streets to the State House. Buildings were gaily decorated along the route, while the streets, balconies, windows, and every elevated position was filled with people to witness the display. Before reaching the State House the Governor and staff, under escort of his Horse and Foot Guards, proceeded to the plaza in front of the Charter Oak Life Insurance building, where the point of review had been established. The passage was well performed, the principal object of the review being the First regiment. The cadets and the New Haven Independent Company (Emmett Guard) went by with very fair alignments, but the salutes of the officers might be improved upon. The First regiment came next, Colonel Hudson, all the field and staff being well mounted and saluting gracefully. The regiment paraded eight commands of twenty-two files (solid), the distance being well preserved, alignments as nearly perfect as could be, and a full easy step. The salutes of the officers were very good, but we noticed that one lieutenant of one of the right wing companies forgot to salute. The marching of the regiment as a whole was very good, but the two flank companies (B and F), excelled in keeping their rear ranks well closed to sixteen inches, which gave them a solid appearance. After the review the First regiment proceeded to the park, and the Governor was escorted to the State House. At the park the ceremony of dress parade was gone through with by the First regiment, which was exceedingly well performed, the manual of arms and officers in uniform being in the best order. The regimental band has a drum-major who knows his business, and he has a fine body of musicians at his command. The sound off was accomplished in good style. The portly and handsome drum-major handled his baton and saluted in a manner provocative of respectful awe and admiration from every small boy in Hartford. He was as a drum-major should be, portly and handsome, and most gorgeously attired, being a whole platoon in himself. He served as drum-major in the English army one enlistment, and was through our late unpleasantness, holding the same position at the head of a band in one of the infantry regiments of Connecticut. He is a model drum-major, and long may he wave. The regimental band appeared in their new uniforms, which are very similar to those of the Cold Stream Guard band, London, and are very showy. This band is a credit to the City of Hartford, and the First regiment.

Previous to the parade in the morning, the First regiment was exercised in the school of the battalion and manual of arms on the park drill grounds, Colonel Hudson acting as instructor. The advance and retreat in line were very well performed, as were the close column formations, the march by the flanks around the park, and deployments. The double column of fours and deployment, right companies four right and left companies on right into line, were all prettily done, the guides of left wing coming out promptly with inversion of pieces, and line being dressed without delay. The appearance of the regiment during the day was the subject of much favorable comment by the military men present.

FIRST INFANTRY.—In G. O. No. 1, of April 27, Col. Hudson announced the following appointments:

Commissioned Staff.—George B. Fisher of Hartford, to be captain and adjutant; Harry P. Atherton, of Hartford, to be assistant surgeon; Henry C. Bullock, of Hartford, to be quartermaster; Richard Joslyn, of Manchester, to be paymaster; Rev. Francis H. Balfour, of East Hartford, to be chaplain.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant Arthur L. Goodrich, of Company F, to be sergeant major, vice Hayden, honorably discharged; Philo Newton, to be hospital steward, vice Sykes, honorably discharged; Sergeant Charles A. Day, of Company G, and Sergeant Edward W. Dowd, of Company E, appointed to carry regimental colors.

SECOND INFANTRY.—The New Haven battalion, consisting of Companies B, C, D, E and F paraded Wednesday evening, May 6. This is the Centenary year of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, escorting them on their return from the inaugural parade at Hartford, through the principal streets to their armory, where they were entertained by a handsome collection. The battalion was under command of Colonel Bario, and paraded in unequalled companies of twelve to twenty files front, and made a fine appearance. The Foot Guard paraded in two platoons of twelve files front, under command of Captain Philo, and looked and marched well. The Governor's Horse Guard who headed the column, paraded four platoons of twelve horses each, and did better than we ever remember to have seen them. They have discarded their bearskin muffs and adopted the U. S. Army Regulation helmet, which has completely transformed their uniform and added greatly to their soldierly appearance. During the parade a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and the streets through which the column passed were ablaze with fireworks.

Orders from A. G. O. accept the resignations of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Tucker and Major J. B. Shaw, and order an election to fill the vacancies Thursday, May 30. Lieutenant George W. Parker, Company I, Second, has resigned on account of ill health.

This regiment will muster in full dress uniform (white gloves) for battalion drill for one day, at Meriden, on Thursday, May 30, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M. Field and commissioned staff officers will appear mounted, and will report to the commanding officer immediately upon arrival. The non-commissioned staff will report to the adjutant. The regimental band and field music will report to the drum-major. Commandants of companies will report to the adjutant in writing immediately upon their arrival on their ground, the exact number of officers and men present for duty. Line will be formed on Colony street, right resting opposite railroad depot.

THIRD INFANTRY.—The regiment will muster in full uniform (with knapsacks and blankets neatly rolled) for drill and parade for one day, at Willimantic, on Thursday, May 27, 1875, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Field and staff officers will appear mounted. Commandants of companies will report to the adjutant, in writing, immediately on their arrival, the exact number of officers and men present for duty.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST INFANTRY.—The right wing of this regiment held a battalion drill in Boylston Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 4, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Proctor. There were more men in the ranks than at the last drill, which is a good sign, and shows that an interest is being infused into the regiment, which will tend greatly towards making the drills popular, with both officers and men. For some reason not stated, one company (Company H, we believe), was not present, and the remaining companies were equalized into four companies of ten files each. (See tactics par. 180.) Line of battle was first formed, not very well, however, and was finally repeated, but with not much better success. Several of the guides did not understand their duties, and the markers need instruction; one being at present and the other at carry, while the line was being formed. (See par. 314.) Ranks were next opened, and the movement repeated several times, the great fault being in the position of the right. This movement and formation of line of battle should be repeated, until it can be executed correctly. The wing was next drilled in the movements embraced in the school of the battalion, the greater part of which were executed fairly, although a considerable number of mistakes took place. The about face of the officers was very far from that prescribed in tactics, and looked extremely awkward; the movement of the sword was also far from correct, many of the officers making the first motion of present, in coming to order, and also presenting in the manual of arms, whenever the men came to a present; but this was in accordance with instruction by the wing commander, at the previous drill. Another noticeable error was the dressing in simultaneous formations; the captains waiting for each other to dress, instead of doing so at once. The drill was several times got confused in regard to coming to support; they should bear in mind that in all successive formations, they bring their commands to a support, while in all simultaneous formations they do not. Another error which is constantly occurring more or less in all the organizations of the M. V. M., is the handling of the guides. If anything looks bad it is to see an officer take his guide by both shoulders and pull him into position. This is altogether wrong, and should at once be stopped; guides are to be instructed to take their positions, without being pulled into them. In most of these drills we notice that no dress parade takes place; we think it would be a good idea to have one immediately after line of battle is formed, or at the close of the drill, for it is a ceremony in regard to which all organizations should keep themselves "posted." Taken all in all, the drill was a decided improvement over the previous one, and showed that the officers had been studying their tactics with considerable benefit, during the past few weeks. From some of the remarks made by the wing commander at the close of the drill to the officers and men, we understood that it was a matter of doubt as to whether another drill would take place. We trust that these drills are not to be discontinued, for the First is on the right track, and a few more drills like that of Tuesday will improve the regiment wonderfully. As it now remains, it will prove a disgrace to Massachusetts on the 17th of June, if General Burrill permits it to turn out. It was the only organization at Framingham last year which was positively awkward, slouchy and unsoldierly, and if the officers and men have not sufficient pride in their regiment and State to drill a little longer, the First ought to be ordered to stay at home. Massachusetts ought not to be put to shame before the whole world by the laziness of officers who do not hesitate to put on a fine uniform and attract attention by a head-dress only proper for picked troops, while their discipline and drill is below that of some target companies that we have seen.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The left wing of this regiment held a battalion drill, under command of Major Logan, at the drill hall of the Institute of Technology, in Boston, on the evening of Friday, May 7. The companies—A, B, E, D, I—were present, and were equalized into six commands of ten files each. (See tactics par. 180.) Line was first formed very fairly, except the dressing, which was not prompt. Companies right wheel was good, but left into line wheel was made considerably too good or three times by the stupidity of one of the guides, who would not—even when instructed—stand fast. Advance and retreat in line of battle was not good; the men on the flanks not dressing fairly, and those in the center of the right flank were generally two or three paces in the rear of the color company. This movement improved considerably after several trials. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left, was well done, excepting that several of the companies started off too soon. Right of companies rear into column was poor, the captains not halting their commands upon the line. One lieutenant in command of a centre, who did not fully understand his duties, moved in column of fours around the hall was very good, with the exception of the step, which was too fast and very irregular. Discharges were good, the men steady, and the change of arms ex-

cellent. The halting, however, was bad. In many instances small losses of distance were made up after the command "halt" had been given. Companies break from the right to march to the left was well executed. Close column, first division right in front was fairly executed, but the space between the divisions were very unequal. The deployment on first division was good. March in column of fours, wheeling into line and advancing was good, as was also fours right about and marching in retreat. The other movements executed were mostly close column movements and the deployments, which were executed with different degrees of correctness. The guides in several instances did not come to support with their companies. In one of the movements we noticed two of the guides give way for the company instead of standing fast. We were somewhat surprised at not seeing the wing commander explain the movements before execution. It would be found that improvement would be more rapid if each movement was carefully explained before it was attempted. The wing must work hard if it desires to keep up with the right wing.

Owing to the rain, the drill of the right wing of the Ninth Infantry upon Thursday evening, May 6, did not take place, only about fifty men being present at the time ordered.

The annual prize drills of the organizations composing the Boston School regiment, take place as follows: First Battalion (Boston Latin School), on Friday afternoon, June 11, at the Boston Theatre; Second and Third Battalions (English High School), on Thursday, June 10, at the same place; Fourth Battalion (Highland Battalion), Friday morning, June 11, at same place; Fifth Battalion (Charlestown High School), some time during the same week at their drill hall in Charlestown. At present the School regiment numbers over 1,300 boys, and as they drill strictly by Upton, we hope many militia officers will find it convenient to attend the exhibitions.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST OF IMPORTATION.

LEE AND WALKER, Music Publishers, 923 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, announce their determination to close out their entire stock of Musical Instruments at cost of importation. The rapid increase of their business in the publishing department necessitates additional room and facilities, and they propose acquiring it by relinquishing their well selected stock of musical goods, and, to obtain their purpose more rapidly, have marked down all goods at cost figures. Catalogues, from the prices of which a large discount will be made, can be had free by addressing Lee and Walker, Philadelphia.

#### SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

The Gorham Company, the well known silver-smiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

ORNAMENT AND USE.—The Meriden Britannia Company do not seem to suffer from the business dullness so much complained of. Recent large orders have driven them to put on an increased force at their Connecticut factories, and the throng of visitors at their city warehouses (No. 550 Broadway), shows no falling off in the general demand for their beautiful and serviceable wares. The goods of this company are especial favorites with thrifty housekeepers, because those portions most exposed to use are coated with a silver deposit of extra thickness. This saves forks, spoons, and other articles from wearing down in places, while the remaining part is as good as new, and relieves the owner from the expense of having them replated every few years. The company keep the most skillful artists steadily at work making new designs, and these are the product of the same thought and taste employed in the fabrication of the finest solid silver pieces. Over 5,000 styles of goods for household use, to be seen at the company's Broadway rooms, attest the fertility of the designing talent engaged. These comprise every conceivable article for table service or household ornament, in which silver is ever used, from a salt-spoon to a towering candelabra. In the manufacture of pitchers, the company have introduced an improvement which is much admired—a porcelain lining. When this has once been tried, nothing will ever be allowed to replace it. It is the perfection of cleanliness and beauty. Of wedding presents, they have a large and choice stock always on hand. The first premium of the American Institute for the past two years is something of a compliment; but the best proof of the excellence of the Meriden Britannia Company's productions, is the extent to which they are sold. Among the many large orders which they have filled in their time are those from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company (for all the new steamers), the Windsor, St. Nicholas and Grand Central hotels of this city, and many of the other principal hotels in the United States.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Day st., New York.

THE Worcester (Mass.) Gazette says: "They who wish to advertise judiciously and cheaply can find no better medium through which to reach the great public than through Geo. P. Rowell and Co.'s Agency, New York."

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the name and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

HUTCHINSON—TRIPLER.—At St. John's Church, Detroit, April 28, 1875, by the Rev. George Worthington, FREDERICK W. HUTCHINSON, of San Francisco, to ELEN C., daughter of the late Surgeon C. S. Tripler, U.S.A.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

KING.—On Thursday, the 6th of May, JOHN H., youngest son of General John H. King, United States Army, and Matilda Davenport King, aged 30 months and 17 days.



## STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Tonage.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.	NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Tonage.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.</b>						<b>ASIATIC STATION.</b>					
Colorado, s. Flag-s.	1st	46	3032	Capt. Geo. M. Ransom.	Hampton Roads.	Hartford, s. Flag-s.	2nd	18	2000	Comdr. D. B. Harmony.	Hong Kong.
Dickinson, s.	2nd	2	1750	Comdr. R. L. Law.	Hilton Head, S. C., April 13.	Lackawanna, s.	2nd	10	1126	Capt. Edw. Y. McCauley.	San Francisco, Cal.
Camandisuga, s.	2nd	10	955	Capt. Edward Barrett.	Ordered to New Orleans.	Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	685	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	Hong Kong.
Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. John H. Russell.	Matanzas.	Yantic, s.	3rd	8	410	Comdr. Robt. F. R. Lewis.	Hong Kong.
Osage, s.	3rd	8	888	Comdr. S. L. Brees.	Sailed for Aspinwall.	Ashuelot, p.	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Nagasaki.
Cassius, s.	3rd	2	350	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.	New Orleans.	Saco, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. J. McDougal.	Batavia.
Shawmut, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. S. Norton.	Sailed for Nassau and Wallinga Isl.	Monocacy, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Albert Kautz.	Yokohama.
Kansas, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. R. S. McCook.	New Orleans.	Faloes, s.	4th	6	806	Lt.-Comdr. W. R. Bridgman.	Tientsin.
Pinta, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer.	Hilton Head, S. C., April 13.	<b>SPECIAL SERVICE.</b>					
Saugus, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. Jos. E. Coghlan.	Pensacola.	Powhatan, p.	2nd	17	2182	Capt. James E. Jonett.	New York.
Ajax, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate.	Pensacola.	Roanoke, s.	2nd	6	3260	Capt. Andrew W. Johnson.	New York.
Manopoc, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand.	Pensacola.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Capt. Ralph Chandler.	En route home.
Mammoth, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. Jas. A. Chesley.	Pensacola.	Michigan, p.	3rd	8	450	Comdr. J. H. Gillis.	Erie, Penn.
Forward, s.	3rd	3	306	Lt.-Comdr. John E. Winn.	Hilton Head, S. C., April 13.	Dispatch, s.	4th	4	730	Lt.-Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.	En route to Washington.
Worcester, s.	2nd	13	3030	Capt. W. D. Whiting.	Hilton Head, S. C., April 13.	Fortune, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.	Washington.
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.</b>						Tallapoosa, p.	4th	—	650	Lt.-Comdr. D. G. McFitch.	Washington.
Lancaster, s. Flag-s.	2nd	22	3130	Captain Francis A. Roe.	Montevideo.	<b>NAVY YARD AND SHORE STATIONS.</b>					
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	950	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberley.	Cape Town, Feb. 11, for Rio.	Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Capt. W. W. Low.	New York. Preparing for service.
Brooklyn, s.	2nd	11	950	Capt. W. T. Truxtun.	Ile Grande, Brazil.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2135	Capt. W. W. Low.	New York.
Wasp, p.	4th	1	855	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	Montevideo.	New Hampshire, s.	2nd	15	1600	Capt. S. P. Quackenbush.	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
<b>EUROPEAN STATION.</b>						Ohio, s.	2nd	15	1600	Capt. S. P. Quackenbush.	Receiving Ship, Boston.
Franklin, s. Flag-s.	1st	30	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.	Ville Franche, March 5.	Vermont, s.	2nd	16	1600	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Receiving Ship, New York.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Saml. P. Carter.	Spezia.	Independence, s.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	1800	Capt. Earl English.	Ville Franche.	Sabine, s.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Junia, s.	3rd	8	838	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.	Spezia.	Potomac, s.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, Philadelphia.
<b>N. PACIFIC STATION.</b>						Santee, s.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, Naval Academy.
Pensacola, s. Flag-s.	2nd	22	3000	Capt. Bancroft Gherard.	Honolulu, March 5.	Jamestown, s.	3rd	16	1600	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	School Ship, San Francisco.
Benicia, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins.	Mare Island.	St. Mary, s.	3rd	16	1600	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, League Island.
Saranac, p.	2nd	11	1138	Capt. Walter W. Queen.	Acapulco, March 27.	Dale, s.	3rd	16	1600	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	School Ship, New York.
Portsmouth, s.	3rd	14	846	Comdr. Joseph S. Skerrett.	Left Honolulu Mar. 2, for Mex. est.	Rebel, s.	4th	2	468	Lt.-Comdr. John F. Merry.	Receiving Ship, Washington.
Tuscarora, s.	3rd	8	726	Comdr. Henry Erben.	Left Honolulu Mar. 2, for Sam'n Isl.	Alarm, s. (torp. boat)	4th	1	400	Comdr. Ang. P. Cooke.	Navy Yard, Washington.
Narragansett, s.	3rd	8	566	Comdr. George Dewey.	San Diego, Cal.	<b>TUGS.</b>					
<b>S. PACIFIC STATION.</b>						Nina, s.	4th	4	396	Comdr. John F. Merry.	Torpedo Boat, New York.
Richmond, s. Flag-s.	2nd	14	2000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.	Tulcahuano, Chili, March 13.	Phlox, s.	4th	4	396	Comdr. John F. Merry.	Annapolis.
Omaha, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edw. Simpson.	Left Tulcahuano for Valpo Mar. 11.	Rescue, s.	4th	4	396	Comdr. John F. Merry.	Fire Tug, Washington.
Onward, s.	4th	8	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyes.	Callao, Peru (storeship), March 27.	Rose, s.	4th	4	396	Comdr. John F. Merry.	Yard Tug, Pensacola.
* Battery of Howitzers. † Ordered. Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in Italics. s. indicates a propeller; p. a side wheel steamer.						Speedwell, s.	4th	4	396	Comdr. John F. Merry.	In use at Portsmouth.
						Triana, s.	4th	4	396	Comdr. John F. Merry.	Washington.

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